



**City of Newark  
2020-2024 Consolidated Plan**

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# City of Newark

## 2020-2024 Consolidated Action Plan

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## Executive Summary

### ***ES-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)***

#### **1. Introduction**

The 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan is the City of Newark's strategic plan for leveraging the annual allocations of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) grants to develop viable urban communities. To ensure long-term sustainable investment, the City has established an outcome-based approach to HUD investment that is inclusive, deliberate, and driven by data and market indicators, the confluence of need and opportunity, and the preference for outcomes, rather than outputs.

The City has launched an in-depth and collaborative effort to consult with elected officials, City departments, community stakeholders, residents, and beneficiaries of entitlement programs to inform and develop the priorities and strategies contained within this five-year plan. The strategies identified in this plan will continue to alleviate some hardships faced by lower- and middle- income residents in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. The City of Newark will continue to analyze local conditions and strategically deploy the resources identified in this plan.

Consultation strategies include the formation of community outreach partnerships with housing, service, and mental health providers; workforce developers; community advocates; and others. Partnership members should inform their clients and program beneficiaries that an important planning process will be underway and encourage active participation by beneficiaries. Community outreach partnerships should also collaborate with elected leaders, community planners, businesses, public agencies and departments to spread the word about the Consolidated Planning process.

In 2020, the regional economy has continued to diversify and improve, while at the same time leaving many in the community still struggling to find jobs with wages to cover increasing housing costs. Many households cannot meet their basic needs for food, shelter, medical care and transportation. In addition, there are a growing number of seniors, persons with disabilities, and others who are unable to work. These factors, combined with a very tight housing market, have resulted in many households paying more than they can afford, and a growing number of persons experiencing homelessness. All of these issues are compounded by the devastating impact of a global pandemic.

Consistent with HUD's new approach to Consolidated Planning, maps were prepared to illustrate conditions city-wide and in the identified targeted neighborhoods. The City assessed various market indicators to identify targeted neighborhoods and the appropriate strategies, resources and programs that will best serve the community. This Consolidated Plan sets the foundation for place-based and outcome-based approaches to strategic planning, with a focus on investing in distressed neighborhoods, as well as neighborhoods of opportunity.

## **Summary of Challenges**

Newark is bound together by the rich history of its neighborhoods, the strength of its residents and its resilience in the face of long-term economic and social disinvestment. Newark has, for some time, struggled with issues related to poverty, high foreclosure rates, housing affordability, employment and other hurdles faced by many older urban marketplaces in the United States. For many, these obstacles have only worsened over the past five years. In Newark, incomes have remained stagnant and housing unaffordability has increased. At the same time, household incomes in Newark remain stagnant and are significantly lower than those in the remainder of Essex County and the Newark Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The median family income in the City of Newark was \$41,256 in 2018, compared to a median income in Essex County of \$77,675 and in the State of New Jersey of \$98,047. As of 2018, Newark also has an unemployment rate of 12.8 percent, and over a third of the City making under \$35,000 per year.

In addition, high rates of foreclosure have continued throughout the city. Some neighborhoods experience even more acute income, employment and housing obstacles than the remainder of the city. Maps included in the Market Analysis section of this plan illustrate the widespread nature of the challenges facing the City of Newark, including poverty, vacancy, and cost burdened renters and homeowners.

Despite these difficulties, the City also has areas of strength and is poised to take advantage of opportunities with a renewed focus on some of the hardest hit neighborhoods.

## **Summary of Approach**

Mayor Baraka's administration is committed to turning Newark around for its residents. By targeting resources, programs and investments to lift the most fragile of Newark's residents and communities, the city is facing these challenges head on. In 2018, the City released "Newark Forward," a comprehensive and collaborative blueprint for equitable growth and progress. Newark Forward is guided by the goal of building a Newark that serves all of its residents through partnerships, development, education, housing, healthcare, and more. It is a foundational document that serves as the City's North Star in planning and policymaking, including the creation of this Consolidated Plan.

An example of the influence of the Newark Forward planning process include sustained and steady development, even though the pandemic. Following up on a surge in neighborhood redevelopment which occurred over summer 2020, Mayor Ras Baraka announced that this fall the city has committed \$5,243,276 in federal HOME funds to create affordable housing units in Newark's five wards.

Together, the thirteen planned developments comprise 302 affordable housing units, 89 of which are HOME funded. The developments range from new two- and three- family homes to the renovation of vacant apartment buildings, the construction of new apartment buildings and the conversion of a manufacturing plant into a seven-story loft residential building.

In an effort to target and maximize the impact of federal funds and foster positive change within Newark's neighborhoods and key development nodes or corridors and to leverage recent investments, the City will focus HUD-funded activities, programs and strategies on key impact objectives based on neighborhood-level and city-wide indicators. Based on an

assessment of city-wide and neighborhood-level market data and need indicators, the City will utilize the Newark Forward plan's recommendations to inform strategies and activities for this five-year Consolidated Plan. This outcome-based plan drives priorities and strategies toward various impact objectives based on key data indicators and geographies to achieve the desired outcomes. It also provides outcome measures to evaluate overall progress. Impact objectives identified under this Plan are consistent with Newark Forward, the City's forthcoming Master Plan, and other initiatives and plans underway.

## **2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan Needs**

### **Assessment Overview**

The City has identified and aligned strategies, programs, activities, and HUD resources toward the following six (6) impact objectives, targeting neighborhood-specific and city-wide challenges:

1. **Promote Inclusive and Equitable Development**– The City of Newark is committed to a range of inclusive solutions, including inviting community feedback into the development process, focusing on geographic areas of greatest need, and decreasing barriers to access to work and entrepreneurship for residents.
2. **Improve Housing Conditions** – Many of Newark's homeowners and renters are cost burdened and struggle to pay their mortgages and rent on a monthly basis. This indicator is particularly daunting in certain neighborhoods. Newark's rapid growth will not leave behind our most vulnerable residents. Programs implemented under this Consolidated Plan will strive to increase access to affordable housing, preserve existing affordable housing stock, support the creation of a land bank, and more.
3. **Improve Safety and Reduce Crime** – Key to Newark's success is a robust plan to make the whole City safer. We do this by building trust between residents and law enforcement, increasing prevention resources, and utilizing trauma-informed care in not only social work, but also the medical and law enforcement communities.
4. **Prioritize Community Engagement Across Sectors** – Mayor Ras Baraka is committed to transparent leadership and collaborative processes- for all Newark stakeholders. To be truly successful, any program or initiative needs active and meaningful engagement from across the community.
5. **Embrace Green Initiatives** – Newark has embarked upon a large-scale sustainability effort that will improve quality of life, environmental health, and green economic opportunity across the City. Improving and maintaining our green spaces, supporting green workforce development initiatives, and supporting efforts to reduce unsafe conditions that lead to negative health outcomes are examples of this effort.
6. **Reduce Homelessness** – The population of homeless individuals has decreased over time, but the pandemic, high unemployment rate, and level of cost burdened renters and owners suggests the need for continued attention. The nation is at risk of an eviction crisis, and Newark is as well. A strategy that addresses both the at-risk and existing homeless population will be employed.

The above impact objectives, and more specifically, the strategies, programs, and activities implemented will align with CPD's Performance Measurement Framework. The Strategic Plan section of this Plan details the outcome-based framework that the City will implement during

the 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan period. During the 2019 program year the City prioritized economic development activities targeting large-scale development projects and employment training programs to directly or indirectly increase economic opportunities for City residents.

### **3. Evaluation of past performance**

The City of Newark strives to achieve every goal and objective established for its programs. Given the recent foreclosure, housing, and economic crisis, as well as the unforeseen impacts of the global pandemic, it has become increasingly challenging to achieve desired outcomes. The City's population encompasses a predominantly low-income population with needs across the spectrum of community, housing, and economic development categories. The City was hard hit by foreclosures during the housing crisis of 2008, and many properties have been left abandoned. While housing and other community development objectives are often the most publicized, providing services to homeless and special needs populations are just as important. Given the widespread needs of City residents and the physical deterioration of properties, prioritization and targeting of City programs remains a challenge. Nevertheless, City officials continue to prioritize transforming the City into a thriving and desirable location for residents and businesses.

The HOME program continues to be a vital resource in affecting affordable housing development; Mayor Baraka has committed HOME funds to 13 new affordable housing projects that will aid the City in moving towards real solutions to the affordable housing shortage. The City provides extensive technical assistance to developers and other partners to ensure that funded projects materialize and achieve the intended outcomes. The City completed 3 HOME-assisted affordable housing units during the 2018 program year.

To improve the City's timely expenditure of CDBG funds, Newark has been proactive in identifying projects and programs with unspent CDBG funds and reprogramming those funds to programs and projects that are able to spend the funds in a timely manner. The City has been responsive to COVID, including through related programs and services that are prime targets for CDBG funding, with a forward-thinking framework of goals and objectives for the spending of that funding. The City has also been proactive in identifying complementary projects, including public improvements that are able to support ongoing projects, programs, and activities.

The City's non-profit partners continue to be an invaluable resource in ensuring the City's programs reach its most disadvantaged residents. Building capacity in the community remains a priority, and the City makes every effort to coordinate strategies, programs, and goals with the non-profit community and key stakeholders. The City also coordinates and leverages resources with the Newark Housing Authority (NHA).

This is an evaluation of past performance that helped lead the grantee to choose its goals or projects.

**Goal 1: Reduce Blight** - During the 2018 program year, to eliminate vacant and abandoned properties, the City expended \$373,308 to demolish 6 properties and cart away debris from 9 properties located in the North, Central, South, West, and East Wards.

**Goal 2: Improve Housing Conditions** - During the 2018 program year, the City had the following housing accomplishments: Completed 15 HOME funded units, which consisted of 9 owner occupied rehab units and 6 first-time homebuyer units; Provided \$30,000 to 6 eligible homebuyers to purchase homes in Newark; Began construction of 5 HOME-assisted housing projects, which consist of 65 units of low income housing; and Committed approximately \$1,609,276 million of Federal funds to assist the development of 3 different housing projects.

**Goal 3: Stimulate Local Economy** - The City currently has four approved Section 108 projects that will promote commercial development. They are: 505 Clinton Avenue, which will fund 27 low- and moderate-income units; 36-54 Rector Street, which will fund a mixed use project of both commercial and residential housing, including 168 market rate units; United Muslim Community Center, a vacant lot, owned by United Muslim, which will have a \$1.1 million community center built on it using a \$616,500 Section 108 Loan; and Krueger Scott Mansion, a renovation project using a \$5 million Section 108 Loan, that will convert Krueger Scott Mansion to a commercial space that can be rented to small companies (also part of that \$29 million project, but not funded by Section 108, is the construction of a new housing development).

**Goal 4: Connect Residents and Businesses to Services** - During the 2018 program year the City disbursed \$500,000.00 in CDBG funds to repair 27 targeted streets in the located in the City's North (4), Central (12), South (3), East (4), and West (4) Wards. The City also dispersed an additional \$602,423 for the rehabilitation of the Boylan Recreation Center roof (\$187,460) and the Hank Aaron basketball court (\$414,962.91), \$1,122,205.15 for the redevelopment of targeted City Wide Green Spaces, and a combined total of \$299,330 for the City's Lead Poisoning and Prevention Program; Lead Safe House; and the City's Health Education and Control of Communicable Diseases Program. And finally, the City dispersed \$1,352,479 for the administration of the City's Homeless Shelter Program.

**Goal 5: Green Neighborhoods and Corridors** - During the 2018 program year, to remediate and clear contaminated sites throughout the City, the City expended \$313,732 to remediate 19 sites, located in the Central, South, West, North, and East Wards. These sites will be returned to productive use per City plans and objectives.

**Goal 6: Reduce Homelessness** - During the 2018 program year, using HOPWA funding, the City provided HOPWA tenant based rental assistance to 452 households, HOWPA STRMU assistance to 45 households, and housing information and coordination services to 497 households. The City also expended \$193,330 in ESG funds for operation assistance for homeless shelters and facilities supporting homeless individuals and families and used additional ESG funding to support rapid re-housing and homeless prevention services. In total, 54 persons benefited from rapid re-housing services, 336 persons benefited from homeless prevention services, and 683 persons benefited from shelter services.

During the prior Consolidated Plan period, changes in key data and market indicators prompted the need to focus on outcomes rather than outputs. By targeting HUD funding in this Consolidated Plan, the City intends to stem recent trends and achieve positive impact in Newark's neighborhoods.

#### **4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process**

The City of Newark's 5-year Consolidated Plan is developed through a collaborative process whereby the community identifies needs, goals and funding priorities for Newark's affordable housing and community and economic development activities. Citizen participation is an essential component in developing and amending the 5-Year Consolidated Plan as well as reporting on program performance. Focus groups, public hearings, community meetings, citizen surveys and opportunities to provide written comments are all a part of the strategy to obtain citizen input. The City makes special efforts to solicit the views of low to moderate income citizens, and to encourage the participation of all citizens including minorities, the non-English speaking population, and persons with disabilities.

The City has also made efforts to contact internal departments, non-profit organizations, community partners, and other stakeholders for consultation regarding areas of need, goals for the period of the Consolidated Plan, and barriers to success. All citizen participation and consultation process details are included in the Process section of this Plan.

#### **5. Summary of public comments**[TO BE COMPLETED FOLLOWING PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD}

#### **6. Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them** [TO BE COMPLETED FOLLOWING PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD}

#### **7. Summary** [TO BE COMPLETED FOLLOWING PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD}



## The Process

### ***PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b)***

#### **1. Describe agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source**

The following are the agencies/entities responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

<b>Agency Role</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Department/Agency</b>
Lead Agency	NEWARK	
CDBG Administrator	NEWARK	Department of Economic and Housing Development
HOPWA Administrator	NEWARK	Department of Health and Community Wellness
HOME Administrator	NEWARK	Department of Economic and Housing Development
ESG Administrator	NEWARK	Department of Health and Community Wellness
HOPWA-C Administrator		

*Table 1 – Responsible Agencies*

#### **Narrative**

The City, led by the Department of Economic and Housing Development (EHD), convened staff from other municipal departments, Mayor's Office, and Business Administrator's office, working together to develop the framework for the Consolidated Plan. Most of the agencies represented in the Plan are responsible for administering HUD funds, as well as operating and overseeing a range of activities. In developing the Consolidated Plan, the City first conducted a needs assessment and market analysis to identify levels of relative need regarding affordable housing, homelessness, special need populations, and community development. This information was gathered through consultation with public officials and local agencies, public outreach and community meetings, review of demographic and economic data, and a housing market analysis.

**Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information**

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## ***PR-10 Consultation – 91.100, 91.110, 91.200(b), 91.300(b), 91.215(l) and 91.315(l)***

### **1. Introduction**

The Consolidated Plan combines important information about Newark demographics and economic activity; details information on residents' housing and community development needs; outlines the City's goals and objectives over the next five years; and explains the strategies to achieve them. This Plan incorporates comments from the public received during public hearings, stakeholder meetings, and in writing to published documents.

The City of Newark recognizes the value of citizen involvement, particularly the wealth of information and resources its citizens possess. It also values communication between key City agencies and divisions, for-profit and nonprofit partners, and elected officials. The City aims to increase its understanding of these stakeholders' concerns, ideas, and values to inform its decisions, strategies, goals and objectives identified in this Plan. This section summarizes the City's process to consult with these groups in preparing this Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan submission to HUD. The description of the management process, the citizen participation plan, institutional structure and other HUD requirements outlined in this section are in accordance with sections 91.200, 91.215, 91.230 and 91.215 of the Consolidated Plan regulations.

Due to the COVID 19 crisis, the city has submitted waivers for the above mentioned regulation regarding consultation/or citizen participation. All comments, feedback and suggestions received via email would be considered to be incorporated in the amendment.

For citizens interested in obtaining more information about city services and programs or to review plans and performance reports, please visit the City of Newark's website: <http://www.ci.newark.nj.us/>

**Provide a concise summary of the jurisdiction's activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(l)).**

The City continues to take a multi-faceted and collaborative approach to addressing the needs of low-income residents. In accordance with annual CAPER submissions, the City evaluates its progress against identified goals and objectives to extract lessons learned. These lessons provided the foundation for using limited HUD resources in a more targeted way, ultimately maximizing their impact.

The strategies in this Consolidated Plan were developed in coordination between City departments and agencies and the Mayor's administration, as well as state agencies, nonprofit and for-profit partners, and other stakeholders. The City uses a holistic and data-driven approach to develop impact objectives that drive strategies—and ultimately create better outcomes—in targeted areas.

**Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness**

Newark is committed to providing both housing and support services for homeless persons and working to end incidences of homelessness. As part of the Essex-Newark Continuum of Care (CoC), Newark coordinates with Essex County on strategies and activities to identify and serve homeless populations and adopted the Essex-Newark CoC approach to addressing the needs of these populations. The CoC addresses housing and supportive service needs at each stage of the process to help homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing and independent living. As identified in the Executive Summary, permanent supportive housing is a priority need in Newark.

The city has incorporated plans to Prevent, Prepare for and Respond to the novel coronavirus with CARES Act funds. Essex-Newark Continuum of Care (COC) also coordinates with Essex County and other stakeholders on various strategies to address the homeless population need from being affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS**

The City and various other homeless services, collaborated in the development of understanding the community needs and developing best uses ESG and other funds within the continuum.

**2. Describe Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdictions consultations with housing, social service agencies and other entities**

Newark's Consolidated Plan is developed through a collaborative process with the Newark Housing Authority (NHA), the Department of Health and Community Wellness (DHCW), Essex-Newark CoC, and numerous City departments, non-profit, and for-profit organizations. Per Consolidated Plan requirements, Newark specifically consulted with the following agencies:

- **DHCW (Lead-based Paint)** – DHCW coordinates the City's lead-based paint strategy, specifically mitigation and prevention of lead-based paint poisoning. The Department regularly consults with state and local health and child welfare agencies and examines data on hazards and poisonings. The Department maintains a database of housing units by address where children were lead poisoned.
- **NHA** – The City held a strategic planning session with NHA to discuss goals, objectives, and strategies for the Consolidated Plan period. Consistent with this Plan, NHA's housing strategy involves both physical development and rehabilitation and supportive services. To increase the availability and affordability of housing in Newark, NHA will

work in close partnership with EHD on redevelopment and rehabilitation projects. Additionally, NHA and EHD will partner to preserve some or all affordable units by targeting HUD-assisted multifamily projects that are set to expire.

Citizen participation also played an important part in developing the Consolidated Plan, and continues to play an important role when the Plan is amended and program performance is evaluated. As part of the planning process, Newark residents provided insight on housing and community development needs through town hall and community meetings and public hearings.

Due to the COVID-19 crisis and its impact on residents and the operations of City government, the citizen participation plan is amended to include virtual town hall and focus group meetings, as well as the digital dissemination of community needs assessment surveys.

1	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Newark Housing Authority
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing PHA Services - Housing Service-Fair Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The City and NHA have coordinated on addressing expiring HUD multi-family housing.
2	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Essex County Continuum of Care
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing Services-homeless Other government - County
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The City coordinates its homeless strategy with the Essex-Newark Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness, and coordinates ESG coordination criteria and performance standards.
3	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Department of Health
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	LBP
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	DoH was contacted via phone and email to discuss City efforts to address Lead-Based Paint.
4	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Department of Engineering

	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing PHA Services - Housing Service-Fair Housing
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	DoE was contacted via phone and email to discuss City efforts to address housing rehabilitation and construction needs.
5	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Department of Public Works
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Services- Community Development Services-Public Infrastructure
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	DPW was contacted via phone and email to discuss community and public infrastructure services available to residents of the City of Newark.
6	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Invest Newark
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Non-Profit Organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Economic Development Services- Fair Housing
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Invest Newark was contacted by phone and email to discuss priority needs, community services, and economic development in the City of Newark.
7	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Newark Alliance
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Non-Profit Organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Economic Development Affordable Housing Homelessness
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Newark Alliance was contacted by phone and email to discuss priority needs, community services, and economic development in the City of Newark.

8	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Homelessness Division
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Affordable Housing Workforce Development
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Sakinah Hoyte was contacted by email/ phone to discuss Newark's current homelessness situation, as well as goals for the next five years.
9	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Urban League of Essex County
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	[DATA FORTHCOMING]
10	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Project Live, Inc.
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Non-Profit Organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Services- Mental Health Services- Homelessness Homelessness Needs- Disabled Housing
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The Director of Project Live was consulted via phone and email to discuss priority needs, services, barriers, and goals. Project Live outlined trends in client needs as well as ideas for collaboration and partnership moving forward.

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated



**Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting**

**Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan**

<b>Name of Plan</b>	<b>Lead Organization</b>	<b>How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?</b>
Continuum of Care	Essex-Newark CoC	The City coordinates its homeless strategy with the Essex-Newark Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness, and coordinates ESG coordination criteria and performance standards.
NHA Five Year Plan	NHA	The City and NHA have coordinated on addressing expiring HUD multi-family housing

*Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts*

**Describe cooperation and coordination with other public entities, including the State and any adjacent units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.215(l))**

The City of Newark works closely with Essex County, the State of New Jersey, and units of government within the New York-Newark metropolitan area to ensure the best possible outcomes for constituents.

## ***PR-15 Citizen Participation – 91.105, 91.115, 91.200(c) and 91.300(c)***

### **1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation**

#### **Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting**

The City of Newark's 5-year Consolidated Plan is developed through a collaborative process whereby the community identifies needs, goals and funding priorities for Newark's affordable housing and community and economic development activities.

Citizen participation is an essential component in developing and amending the 5-Year Consolidated Plan as well as reporting on program performance. Focus groups, public hearings, community meetings, citizen surveys and opportunities to provide written comments are all a part of the strategy to obtain citizen input. The City makes special efforts to solicit the views of low to moderate income citizens, and to encourage the participation of all citizens including minorities, the non-English speaking population, and persons with disabilities. Actions for public participation in the 5-Year Consolidated Plan are as follows:

- i. ***Fair Housing Needs Survey, November 23rd through December 23rd, 2020:*** DEHD Department staff distributed a Fair Housing Needs Survey. DEHD staff worked with its network of community-based organizations to distribute the survey and collect responses from a broad range of citizens reflective of all the City's populations, including populations impacted by the issue of fair housing. Survey data will complement the City's broader data review, analysis and public engagement activities.
- ii. ***Community Development Needs Survey, October through November 2020:*** DEHD Department staff has developed and distributed a survey detailing community needs and funding priorities for the City of Newark. Staff has coordinated with its network of community-based organizations in developing the survey and obtaining survey data. Survey data and analysis will be used by staff in developing priority community development needs for the consolidated plan.
- iii. ***2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and 2020 Annual Action Plan Focus Groups:*** In developing the Consolidated Plan, the City will consult with other public and private agencies, both for-profit and non-profit entities providing or having direct impact on the broad range of housing, health, and social services needed by Newark residents. Due to the ongoing Covid19 crisis, these focus groups will be held via video conference. The purpose of these meetings is to gather information and data on community development needs. The City will seek specific input to identify the needs of persons experiencing homelessness, persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families, persons with disabilities and other special populations. Descriptions of the 3 focus group meetings are as follows:

**Affordable Housing Focus Group:** Work with affordable housing stakeholders on defining needs (for homeowners, renters, and persons experiencing homelessness) in the City of Newark and obtain input on targeted solutions.

**Economic Development Focus Group:** Explain and educate the public, business leaders and key stakeholders on eligible economic development uses of CDBG funds and requirements. Gain input from public, business leaders and key stakeholders on economic development needs.

**Neighborhood Infrastructure & Social Services Focus Group:** Define and educate the public and neighborhood groups/organizations on eligible and past uses of CDBG for public improvements. Obtain input on neighborhood and public improvement needs (streets, sewers, sidewalks, roads, parks, etc.) and social services (childcare, healthcare, mental healthcare etc.)

- iv. **Utilize Quantitative and Qualitative Data on Community Needs.** City staff shall review relevant data and conduct necessary evaluation and analysis to help inform stakeholders on an accurate assessment of community needs and priorities on which the City should base strategic recommendations.
- v. **Draft Consolidated Plan.** Based on survey data, focus group feedback, quantitative analysis, and staff recommendations, City staff will prepare a draft 5-Year Consolidated Plan, which also includes proposed allocation of first-year funding. The Consolidated Plan shall include the amount of assistance the jurisdiction expects to receive (including grant funds and program income) and the range of activities that may be undertaken.
- vi. **Comment Period.** A period of 30 calendar days will be provided to receive written comments on the draft 5-Year Consolidated Plan leading up to a public hearing. The draft plan will be made available at City Hall and the City website. In addition, upon request, federal reports will be provided in a form accessible to persons with disabilities.
- vii. **Public Hearings.** HUD guidelines require that citizen participation plans provide for at least one public hearing during the development of the consolidated plan in accordance with 24 CFR 91.105(b)(3). This citizen participation plan plans for 1 public hearing to obtain public input during the consolidated planning process.

**Public Hearing:** December 2020: City Council, consideration of 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Council Policy Funding Resolution incorporating priority needs and budget categories.

- viii. **Final Action on the Consolidated Plan.** All written or oral testimony provided will be considered in preparing the final 5-Year Consolidated Plan. A summary of testimony received and the City's reasons for accepting or not accepting the comments must be included in the final document. The City Council will consider these comments and the recommendations of the City Manager before taking final action on the 5-Year Consolidated Plan. Final action by the City Council will occur by the end of December 2020. Once approved by the City Council, the 5-Year Consolidated Plan will be submitted to HUD, and guide the expenditure of federal resources from September 1, 2020 through August 31, 2025.

### **Consolidated/Annual Action Plan**

Changes may be necessary to the 5-year Consolidated Plan and annual Action Plan after approval, the Citizen Participation Plan allows for “substantial amendments” to plans. These “substantial amendments” apply to changes in CDBG and HOME funding allocations.

Substantial amendments are defined as:

- A project included in the plan is proposed to be deleted;
- A new project is proposed to be added to the plan;
- The City Council makes a change to allocation priorities, or in the method of distributing funds;
- A cumulative change in the use of CDBG funds from an eligible activity to another eligible activity that decreases an activity’s funding by 10% or more OR increases an activity’s funding by 10% or more during the fiscal year.

In the event that there are substantial amendments to the 5-Year Consolidated Plan or annual Action Plan:

- The Department of Economic and Housing Development (DEHD) will be informed of the amendment and provided the opportunity to make recommendations to City Council;
- DEHD staff will draft a summary of the amendment and publish a brief summary of the proposed substantial amendment(s) after the City Council approves the scheduling of a public hearing. Amendments to the Consolidated Plan or Annual Action Plan will include a 30-day public comment period;
- During the 30-day comment period, the City Council shall receive oral comments in public hearings;
- Final action by the City Council will occur no sooner than fifteen calendar days following City Council approval of scheduling the public hearing for amendment.

### **Annual Performance Reports**

The City is required to submit annually a CAPER to HUD describing the City’s progress in meeting the goals in the 5-Year Consolidated Plan. The process for submitting the CAPER is as follows:

- EHD Department staff prepares the draft CAPER.
- After reasonable notice is provided, the CAPER is available for 15 days for written public comment.
- The CAPER will be presented at a DEHD meeting.
- The City Council will review and approve the CAPER by the second Council meeting in March through a public hearing.
- The final CAPER and public comments will be submitted to HUD within 90 days following the end of the previous CDBG and HOME program year.

## Citizen Participation Outreach

[DATA FORTHCOMING]

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/ attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Newspaper Publication					
2	Newspaper Publication - Spanish Language					
3	Fair Housing Survey Distribution					
4	Community Development Survey Distribution					
5	Focus Groups					

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

## Needs Assessment

### ***NA-05 Overview***

#### **Needs Assessment Overview**

This section discusses Newark's housing and homeless needs, as determined through a review of various U.S. Census and HUD data sources, as well as input from citizens, public service agencies, and government agencies via stakeholder consultation, public meetings, and surveys and reports. This section addresses the requirements of section §91.205 of HUD's Consolidated Plan regulations.

Per Consolidated Plan regulations, this community needs assessment is based on Census data and other data resources provided or approved by HUD. Rather than solely rely on data from the most recent Census, the City used more current data available through other sources, as indicated. The data presented in this section may differ slightly from the data provided in the Housing Market Analysis, which incorporates data from additional and more recent sources. The following assessment describes Newark's estimated housing needs projected for 2020–2025.

The uncertainty and instability created by the recent COVID-19 pandemic and ensuing economic crisis has and will continue to affect Newark's economic and housing characteristics. The following assessment provides an estimate of the number and type of households in need of housing assistance and/or experiencing housing problems city-wide and in targeted model neighborhood areas (as applicable).

Housing needs are broken down by various HUD-defined income categories provided through the CHAS data special tabulations of the U.S. Census and ACS estimates provided by HUD to support localities in preparing Consolidated Plans. To help understand the following analysis, key terms in CHAS are defined as:

- Elderly households are defined as one- or two-person units with one or more persons aged 62 or over or who is declared to be disabled.
- Small related households vary in size from 2 to 4 related individuals.
- Large related households consist of 5 or more related individuals.
- "All other" households consist of those households which do not meet the other criteria.
- Housing is considered "affordable" if no more than 30 percent of a household's monthly income is needed for rent and utilities, or mortgage payments.
- When the proportion of household income needed to pay housing costs exceeds 30 percent, a household is considered "cost burdened" and is "severely cost burdened" if the proportion of income to pay housing costs exceeds 50 percent.
- HUD defines "any housing problem" as being cost burdened, living in overcrowded conditions, and/or living in units without complete kitchen and plumbing facilities.
- HAMFI stands for "HUD area median family income," as determined by HUD.

## **NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)**

### **Summary of Housing Needs**

This section discusses Newark's housing and homeless needs, as determined through a review of various U.S. Census and HUD data sources, as well as input from citizens, public service agencies, and government agencies via stakeholder consultation, public meetings, and surveys and reports. This section addresses the requirements of section §91.205 of HUD's Consolidated Plan regulations.

Per Consolidated Plan regulations, this community needs assessment should be based on Census data or other data resources provided or approved by HUD. Rather than solely rely on data from the most recent Census, the City used more current data available through other sources, including Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data (2013-2017), and 2018 American Community Survey (ACS) estimates and local plans. Therefore, the data presented in this section may differ slightly from the data provided in the Housing Market Analysis, which incorporated data from additional sources. The following assessment describes Newark's estimated housing needs projected for 2020-2025.

The uncertainty and instability created by COVID-19 pandemic has and will continue to affect Newark's economic and housing characteristics. Existing problems of economic and housing instability have been exacerbated by the effects of the pandemic. The following assessment provides an estimate of the number and type of households in need of housing assistance and/or experiencing housing problems city-wide and in targeted model neighborhood areas`

Housing needs are broken down by various HUD-defined income categories provided through the CHAS data special tabulations of the U.S. Census and ACS estimates provided by HUD to support localities in preparing Consolidated Plans. To help understand the following analysis, key terms in CHAS are defined as:

- Elderly households are defined as one- or two-person units with one or more persons aged 62 or over or who is declared to be disabled.
- Small related households vary in size from 2 to 4 related individuals.
- Large related households consist of 5 or more related individuals.
- "All other" households consist of those households which do not meet the other criteria.
- Housing is considered "affordable" if no more than 30 percent of a household's monthly income is needed for rent and utilities, or mortgage payments.
- When the proportion of household income needed to pay housing costs exceeds 30 percent, a household is considered "cost burdened" and is "severely cost burdened" if the proportion of income to pay housing costs exceeds 50 percent.
- HUD defines "any housing problem" as being cost burdened, living in overcrowded conditions, and/or living in units without complete kitchen and plumbing facilities.
- HAMFI stands for "HUD area median family income," as determined by HUD.

<b>Demographics</b>	<b>Base Year: 2009</b>	<b>Most Recent Year: 2015</b>	<b>% Change</b>
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Population	277,140	279,795	1%
Households	95,392	92,675	-3%
Median Income	\$35,507.00	\$33,139.00	-7%

*Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics*

*Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)*

#### **Number of Households Table**

	<b>0-30% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;30-50% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;50-80% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;80-100% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;100% HAMFI</b>
Total Households	33,560	18,565	16,195	7,685	16,675
Small Family Households	13,575	8,955	7,875	3,945	8,355
Large Family Households	2,550	1,790	1,880	855	2,005
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	6,230	2,985	2,695	1,275	3,150
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	3,370	1,800	865	405	1,000
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	7,715	4,445	3,185	1,160	1,880

*Table 6 - Total Households Table*

*Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS*



## **Housing Needs Summary Tables**

### **1. Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)**

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30 % AMI	>30-50 % AMI	>50-80 % AMI	>80-100 % AMI	Total	0-30 % AMI	>30-50 % AMI	>50-80 % AMI	>80-100 % AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	830	315	265	25	1,435	20	20	70	0	110
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	895	420	345	140	1,800	20	10	40	50	120
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	1,390	1,000	725	375	3,490	0	110	185	130	425
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	17,055	3,010	215	0	20,280	1,875	1,830	1,470	360	5,535
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	3,890	7,295	3,995	485	15,665	170	655	1,340	970	3,135

Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	1,695	0	0	0	1,695	210	0	0	0	210
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Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

**2. Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)**

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30 % AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30 % AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	20,165	4,750	1,550	545	27,010	1,915	1,970	1,765	535	6,185
Having none of four housing problems	9,305	10,675	10,520	4,785	35,285	270	1,175	2,355	1,820	5,620
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	1,695	0	0	0	1,695	210	0	0	0	210

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

### 3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50 % AMI	>50-80 % AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50 % AMI	>50-80 % AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>								
Small Related	10,690	5,740	2,145	18,575	565	1,020	1,530	3,115
Large Related	1,980	1,125	235	3,340	135	205	515	855
Elderly	4,845	1,635	555	7,035	1,015	1,070	675	2,760
Other	5,900	2,820	1,495	10,215	375	310	295	980
Total need by income	23,415	11,320	4,430	39,165	2,090	2,605	3,015	7,710

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

### 4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30 % AMI	>30-50 % AMI	>50-80 % AMI	Total	0-30 % AMI	>30-50 % AMI	>50-80 % AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>								
Small Related	8,980	1,680	115	10,775	505	820	870	2,195
Large Related	1,655	125	0	1,780	135	190	140	465
Elderly	3,230	510	95	3,835	905	655	350	1,910
Other	5,030	775	85	5,890	350	250	210	810
Total need by income	18,895	3,090	295	22,280	1,895	1,915	1,570	5,380

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

## 5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30 % AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30 % AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Single family households	1,855	1,220	780	435	4,290	20	85	139	140	384
Multiple, unrelated family households	365	190	275	70	900	0	35	70	30	135
Other, non-family households	105	44	55	10	214	0	0	15	10	25
Total need by income	2,325	1,454	1,110	515	5,404	20	120	224	180	544

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50 % AMI	>50-80 % AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50 % AMI	>50-80 % AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source Comments:

### Describe the number and type of single person households in need of housing assistance.

HUD defines single-person households as part of “other” households, which includes both single-person, non-elderly households and households with 2 or more unrelated persons. Generally, single households on fixed income are the most likely to live in substandard housing due to their inability to pay the average rent or their inability to maintain their homes. These individuals need housing assistance and are at-risk of becoming homeless if an unexpected event affects their financial situation. Around 10,215 (renting) and 980 (owner) single-person households are cost burdened at 30 percent for a total of 11,195 households. About 5,890

(renter) and 810 (owner) single-person households are cost-burdened at 50 percent, for a total of 6,700. Combining single-person household renters and owners, the total is 17,895. After small related families, single-person households represent the largest share of renters who are cost burdened at 30 percent and 50 percent.

**Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.**

According to the Essex Legal Services of New Jersey Domestic Violence Representation Project, Essex County continues to lead the state in terms of eviction notices and restraining orders filed. However, domestic/dating violence and sexual assault tends to be underreported in general, so it is difficult to accurately estimate the specific needs of this special population. Likewise, when referencing data from the Point-In-Time Counts, it is important to note that the Count represents an estimate, rather than an exact number of unhoused persons. According to the 2020 Point-in-Time Count to document homelessness in Essex County, about 4.2 percent of all homeless households were victims of domestic violence, a figure that is trending downward. Roughly, 46 households cited domestic violence as the primary cause of homelessness.

Victims of domestic and dating violence, stalking and sexual assault are at an increased risk of homelessness and housing instability. They often require emergency or transitional housing and supportive services on short notice. This housing often requires special services, including counseling, legal services, and security, to assist these victims and their families.

**What are the most common housing problems?**

Cost burden and severe housing problems (which includes cost burden) represent the most common housing problems in Newark. Cost burdened households may be at risk for missed payments, foreclosure, eviction, or inability to provide for other necessities such as food, clothing, or transportation due to the amount of money being spent on housing costs. Being cost burdened is the most common housing problem among both renters and owners, with 18,800 households paying more than 30 percent on housing and 25,815 households paying more than 50 percent.

**Are any populations/household types more affected than others by these problems?**

Extremely low-income households, in particular, are cost burdened. Incomes influence where households can afford to live and the type of housing available. Lower incomes tend to limit households to certain neighborhoods that may have an older housing stock with more issues. Small related families make up the majority of cost-burdened renters across all HAMFI income categories.

Extremely low-income, elderly renters are disproportionately represented in both 30 percent and 50 percent categories. As people age, there's a greater need for accessible and age-

friendly features. Due to an already high cost burden, it is unlikely most elderly households can afford to make these upgrades or move to more accessible or age-friendly units. Many elderly households may continue to live in housing unsuitable for their needs and incomes.

In general, housing problems, such as overcrowded conditions and cost burden, affect extremely low-income households more than other households.

**Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance**

Of the 68,320 low-income households in Newark, 22 percent (or 15,345 households) are families with at least one child under 6 years. 50 percent of these families (7,715) are extremely low-income. In general, housing problems, such as overcrowded conditions and cost burden, affect extremely low-income households more than other households. Living in deteriorating housing stock, with higher costs to repair and maintain already substandard facilities, can lead to instability, putting extremely low-income households at-risk of becoming homeless.

Permanent supportive housing and transitional housing sets restrictions (e.g., income, length of stay, age, etc.) on its residents, making residents in these facilities vulnerable to becoming unsheltered. In the Newark area, there are a total of 1,235 beds in Permanent Supportive Housing facilities, with 776 beds for families and 455 for adults only. There are a total of 665 beds in Transitional Housing facilities, serving homeless youth, families, and individuals. The 2019 Essex County Point-in-Time Count found that there were 2,235 persons experiencing homelessness on January 22, 2019. Based on these figures, it is estimated that a high number of formerly homeless persons are at imminent risk of becoming unsheltered. This number is likely to be larger in 2021 due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Based on the causes cited for homelessness among the current homeless population, these households' needs vary greatly, ranging from re-entry assistance, affordable healthcare (especially for mental illness and substance abuse), and job placement and training. More than one-third of homeless persons in Newark were previously residing with friends or family members, and being asked to leave by persons in shared housing was the top cited reason for homelessness. These causes further emphasize one of Newark's greatest housing needs: affordable housing for low-income households.

**If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates:**

To estimate the total number of persons at at-risk of becoming unsheltered, this assessment uses the total number of beds available in permanent and transitional supportive housing in the Newark area, relying on information reported in the 2019 PITC and two 2019 reports from the

**Specify housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness**

The primary characteristics linked between housing instability are commonly due to lack of or under employment; previous evictions; history of domestic violence, mental illness, and drug use; and criminal convictions. Newark residents experience persistent poverty and unemployment---at much higher rates than Essex County and New Jersey. A quarter of Newark households report an income under \$15,000 per year. Low incomes make the ability to afford housing and other basic necessities without public subsidy a hardship. Lack of employment opportunities make it difficult to afford the city's rising rents. Extremely Low-income and Low-Income households, in particular, are cost burdened.

Extremely low-income households and special subpopulations, like families with young children and elderly families, are especially vulnerable to greater risk of instability and homelessness. Families with children and elderly families, in particular, are cost burdened. Extremely low-income households lack the financial resources to withstand a costly health expense, job loss, or other unexpected circumstances. They are at a greater risk of eviction or may not be able to find affordable alternative housing if their current residence is deemed unsuitable for habitation. This risk is compounded by the impact of COVID-19; low-income individuals are more likely to be employed in service work, which is a field of employment that has been hard hit by closures.

**Discussion**

Current housing conditions, the unstable job market, and the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbate persistent poverty and unemployment in Newark, and these conditions increase the risk of homelessness among already vulnerable populations, such as elderly families, families with children, and extremely low-income households. These conditions are exacerbated in the South and West Ward MNIs. The presence of affordable housing will continue to be a key and necessary component in meeting housing demand for Newark's residents.



## **NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)**

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

### **Introduction**

HUD defines “disproportionately greater need” when members of a racial or ethnic group at an income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole. Housing problems include at least one of the following: 1) cost burden (more than 30 percent); 2) overcrowding (more than 1 person per room); 3) lacks complete kitchen facilities; or 4) lacks complete plumbing facilities.

A majority of low-income households, regardless of race or ethnicity, experience housing problems. At all income levels, Black/African-American and Hispanic households represent the largest percentage of households experiencing these problems.

### **0%-30% of Area Median Income**

<b>Housing Problems</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	26,140	5,505	1,905
White	1,980	245	185
Black / African American	14,160	3,215	1,050
Asian	385	25	30
American Indian, Alaska Native	35	35	20
Pacific Islander	45	0	0
Hispanic	8,930	1,925	580

*Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI*

*Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS*

\*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

### 30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	14,665	3,900	0
White	1,675	275	0
Black / African American	6,730	2,360	0
Asian	245	50	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	95	15	0
Pacific Islander	15	0	0
Hispanic	5,335	1,130	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

\*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

### 50%-80% of Area Median Income

<b>Housing Problems</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	8,650	7,540	0
White	1,065	895	0
Black / African American	4,345	3,495	0
Asian	149	105	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	95	0
Pacific Islander	0	20	0
Hispanic	2,725	2,740	0

*Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI*

*Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS*

\*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

## 80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,535	5,150	0
White	370	800	0
Black / African American	995	2,600	0
Asian	100	59	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	25	0	0
Hispanic	995	1,515	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

\*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

### Discussion

A majority of low-income households, regardless of race, experience housing problems: 77 percent at 0-30 AMI; 78 percent at 30-50 AMI; and 53 percent at 50-80 AMI.

At 0-30 percent AMI, 26,140 total households report at least one housing problem. 42 percent of Black/African-American households and 26 percent of Hispanic households reported a bulk of them, compared with 6 percent of their White counterparts.

14,665 total households at 30-50 percent AMI in Newark experience at least one housing problem. Black/African-American and Hispanic households comprise the largest share at 36 percent and 28 percent, respectively. At 50-80 percent AMI, 8,650 households report at least one housing problem. More than a quarter of these households (26 percent) are Black/African-American and about 16 percent are Hispanic.

At 80-100 AMI, Black/African-American households are also disproportionately affected by housing problems, with about 13 percent of households reporting at least one problem (compared to 33 percent of all households at that income level reporting housing problems). Widespread housing problems among all households, particularly low-income households, may conceal other disproportionate impacts on households of specific races and ethnicities. Of the low-income households experiencing housing problems, the largest share of problems typically affect Black/African-American households, followed by Hispanic ones, reflecting

Newark's majority minority composition. In all cases, these numbers are trending downward compared to numbers in the 2007-2011 ACS.

## **NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)**

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

### **Introduction**

HUD defines “disproportionately greater need” when members of a racial or ethnic group at an income level experience severe housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole. Severe housing problems include at least one of the following: 1) cost burden (more than 50 percent of income); 2) overcrowding (more than 1.5 persons per room); 3) lacks complete kitchen facilities; or 4) lacks complete plumbing facilities.

Severe housing problems are most prevalent among extremely low-income households (0-30 percent AMI), affecting 22,080 households. As income increases, households experience severe housing problems at a lower rate, although these problems disproportionately impact Black/African-American and Hispanic households at all income levels.

### **0%-30% of Area Median Income**

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	22,080	9,575	1,905
White	1,735	490	185
Black / African American	11,635	5,745	1,050
Asian	375	35	30
American Indian, Alaska Native	35	35	20
Pacific Islander	45	0	0
Hispanic	7,705	3,150	580

*Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI*

*Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS*

\*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

### 30%-50% of Area Median Income

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	6,720	11,850	0
White	670	1,275	0
Black / African American	3,100	5,995	0
Asian	155	140	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	95	0
Pacific Islander	15	0	0
Hispanic	2,540	3,920	0

*Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI*

*Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS*

\*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

### 50%-80% of Area Median Income

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,315	12,875	0
White	350	1,610	0
Black / African American	1,525	6,315	0
Asian	135	125	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	95	0
Pacific Islander	0	20	0
Hispanic	1,185	4,280	0

*Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI*

*Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS*

\*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%



## 80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,080	6,605	0
White	145	1,020	0
Black / African American	260	3,340	0
Asian	75	85	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	25	0	0
Hispanic	550	1,955	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

\*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

### Discussion

Severe housing problems exist at each income level to some degree: 65 percent at 0-30 AMI; 36 percent at 30-50 AMI; 20 percent at 50-80 AMI; and 14 percent at 80-100 AMI. They are most prevalent among extremely low-income households (0-30 percent AMI), affecting 22,080 households. The largest share of these households are Black/African-American (34 percent), followed by Hispanic (22 percent).

As income increases, households experience severe housing problems at a lower rate, although these problems continue to disproportionately impact Black/African-American and Hispanic households. Compared to all households at 30-50 AMI, Black/African-American households experience severe housing problems at more than four times their White neighbors (17% compared to 4%). Though Black/African American and Hispanic households experience severe housing problems at a higher rate than White households in the 50-80% AMI and 80-100% AMI categories, they are not disproportionately impacted per HUD's standard.

## **NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2)**

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

### **Introduction:**

HUD defines “disproportionately greater need” when members of a racial or ethnic group at an income level experience housing cost burdens at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole. Housing cost burden refers to paying less than 30 percent household income on housing-related costs (i.e., no cost burden); paying 30-50 percent of household income on housing-related costs (i.e., cost burdened); and paying more than 50 percent of household income on housing-related costs (i.e., severely cost burdened).

### **Housing Cost Burden**

<b>Housing Cost Burden</b>	<b>&lt;=30%</b>	<b>30-50%</b>	<b>&gt;50%</b>	<b>No / negative income (not computed)</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	39,725	22,495	28,335	2,110
White	5,095	2,705	2,735	195
Black / African American	20,125	11,225	14,460	1,145
Asian	605	195	545	35
American Indian, Alaska Native	145	90	44	20
Pacific Islander	45	0	60	0
Hispanic	12,525	7,460	9,755	670

*Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI*

*Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS*

### **Discussion:**

At least 30 percent of all households in Newark are severely cost burdened. Black/African-American households are disproportionately cost burdened at each level of burden: 15 percent are severely cost burdened, 12 percent are cost burdened. Hispanic households are disproportionately severely cost burdened at 10 percent. Severe cost burden among all households, particularly low-income households, may conceal the disproportionate impacts on households of specific races and ethnicities. The high rates of cost burdening across the city, particularly severe cost burdening, indicates that the current housing price points are not meeting the needs of Newark households.



### ***NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)***

**Are there any Income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?**

The racial and ethnic categories which have the greatest need are Black/African American and Hispanic. At all income levels, Black/African-American households experience severe housing problems including cost burden at disproportionate rates. Similarly, Hispanic households experience severe housing problems including cost burden at disproportionately high rates, though not as high as Black/African-American households.

**If they have needs not identified above, what are those needs?**

N/A

**Are any of those racial or ethnic groups located in specific areas or neighborhoods in your community?**

The South and West Wards of the City of Newark have a higher proportion of residents experiencing greater need than elsewhere in the City, but overall the problem of disproportionately greater need is widespread and not bound by geographic markers.

## ***NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)***

### **Introduction**

NHA is the largest public housing authority in the state of New Jersey, administering Public Housing, Housing Choice Section 8, and HOPE IV programs. NHA manages 7,000 active public affordable housing units; of these units, 4,487 are family rental units (64 percent) and 2,494 units (36 percent) are for senior/disabled renters. It administers 3,817 Section 8 vouchers, nearly entirely tenant-based ones and 139 Section 8 certificates. Currently, NHA does not provide any special purpose vouchers or serve any victims of domestic violence or residents participating in an HIV/AIDS program. NHA has closed its waitlist to all family units, but has created a COVID-19 response program for persons on the waiting list to register changes in income, housing, and household situations as a result of the pandemic, with the goal of increasing access to housing for those hardest hit by COVID-19.

In its 2019 annual plan, NHA identified issues of affordability, supply, quality, accessibility, size of units, and location in its needs assessment, which is consistent with the characteristics of the populations it currently serves. Across all public housing units operated by NHA, households tend to be primarily single persons, with an average annual income of \$14,646. About 13 percent of all units are occupied by older adults (aged 62 or older) and another 13 percent by disabled families. Accessibility features are a need among all units.

Compared with all families in public housing, those receiving tenant-based Section 8 vouchers tend to stay half as long (6 years on average) and have slightly higher incomes (\$15,074). Conversely, those receiving project-based Section 8 vouchers stay only 2 years and have an average annual income significantly less than all other families in public housing (\$8,700). Mirroring similar trends among all public housing units, households are small (1-2 persons), with an increased need for accessibility features.

More than the city as whole, where 48 percent of the population is African-American, 77 percent of public housing tenants are African-American, followed by Whites at 22 percent. Both groups primarily rely on tenant-based Section 8 vouchers to meet their housing needs: Sixty-one percent of African-American households and 57 percent of White households receive tenant-based Section 8 vouchers.

Like all public housing in Newark, households receiving Section 8 certificates demonstrate an increased need for accessibility features, with older adults receiving 6 and disabled families receiving 40 certificates. These households tend to be small on average (2 people), with an average annual income of \$13,819 (slightly less the average annual income of all households living in public housing but more than \$20,000 less than the city-wide median income).

Additional scattered site units and units currently or planned for rehabilitation are also part of NHA's portfolio, but not included here. The NHA is working toward increasing project-based vouchers. The NHA is also working toward increasing access to modernized and rehabilitated units, accessible units, and units with increased safety protocols in place (e.g. carbon monoxide detectors, COVID-19 cleaning and contact tracing, security cameras).

## Totals in Use

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled*
# of units vouchers in use	139	0	6,327	3,827	1	3,817	0	0	0

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

\*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

## Characteristics of Residents

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod - Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	13,819	0	14,644	15,109	8,700	15,074	0	0
Average length of stay	0	0	12	6	2	6	0	0
Average Household size	2	0	1	2	1	2	0	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	6	0	1,825	437	1	436	0	0
# of Disabled Families	40	0	1,858	522	0	522	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	139	0	6,327	3,827	1	3,817	0	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 24 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

## Race of Residents

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	16	0	1,396	804	1	802	0	0	0
Black/African American	123	0	4,863	2,966	0	2,958	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	25	45	0	45	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	29	8	0	8	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	14	4	0	4	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*\*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition*

*Table 25 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type*

*Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)*



## Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	24	0	682	873	1	871	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	115	0	5,645	2,954	0	2,946	0	0	0

*\*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition*

*Table 26 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type*

*Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)*

**Section 504 Needs Assessment: Describe the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units:**

In its 2019 annual plan, NHA identified issues of affordability, supply, quality, accessibility, size of units, and location as part of its needs assessment, which is consistent with the characteristics of the populations it currently serves and those on its waitlist. In its 2019 Annual Plan, NHA estimates its current waitlist includes 12,037 applications for public housing, including 4,137 disabled and 1,475 elderly households. Waitlist totals represent the total unmet need of public housing in Newark.

Across all public housing units operated by NHA, households tend to be primarily single persons, with an average annual income of \$14,646. Accessibility features are a need among all units.

In its 2019 annual plan, NHA estimates 3,834 applicants are waiting for studio or efficiency units (0 bedroom) and 2,801 applications are waiting for 1-bedroom units. Together, these applicants represent about 55 percent of its waitlist.

NHA's waitlist is closed to families, and according to its 2019 annual plan, 5,402 households are waiting for units with 2 or more bedrooms. While current residents in public housing tend to be single persons, this demand suggests a need to balance new supply that can accommodate single persons and families.

**Most immediate needs of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders**

Having a secure and safe place to live is the most immediate need of residents in public housing and/or those who have Housing Choice vouchers. Residents of public housing, or households with Housing Choice vouchers are predominantly low-income, and in many cases extremely low-income. The general demand for public housing units, coupled with the low turnover rate of public housing residents, suggests supply of high-quality, affordable housing is the most immediate need among residents and voucher holders. As discussed above, there's an overwhelming demand for housing for units for families. Accessibility features represent another immediate need for residents in public housing units, being requested by a large number of families and by 4,137 disabled applicants on NHA's waitlist. While NHA currently does not administer any special-use vouchers, the unmet need for tenant-based rental assistance among persons with HIV/AIDS and growing need for affordable housing for veterans suggests that NHA should be prepared with housing and supportive services for these special populations. The following is a list of some of the immediate needs of residents including those on the waiting list for accessible units:

- Access to educational and credentialing programs to encourage skill development.
- Worker readiness, job training, job placement, and job retention services.
- Transportation for the special needs population.
- Access to affordable daycare facilities.
- Financial literacy and planning services.
- Mobility counseling and housing search assistance for voucher holders.

### **How do these needs compare to the housing needs of the population at large**

The needs of Public Housing residents and holders of HCV's are generally like the needs of the broader public in that most would like to live in housing which is safe, modernized, and close to employment centers and transportation hubs. One key difference between the general population and households in public housing or those receiving HCV's is that households receiving housing assistance have lower incomes. Given the low incomes of this population group, support services in the form of job training, skill development, and childcare are needed to ensure that this group can thrive economically. In general, Public Housing tenants and Section 8 voucher recipients tend to live in smaller households and earn significantly less compared to the city-wide household size and median income. African-Americans are disproportionately represented in public housing and the Section 8 voucher program. About 13 percent of all units are occupied by older adults (aged 62 or older) and another 13 percent by disabled families.

### **Discussion**

## ***NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)***

### **Introduction:**

HUD defines a homeless person as someone who resides in a place or places not meant for human habitation. The person can reside in an emergency shelter or a transitional housing facility for the homeless and still be considered homeless provided the person was living on the street prior to receiving shelter. Persons who lack resources and support networks needed to obtain housing are also considered to be homeless when such persons are fleeing domestic violence, facing eviction within one week, or being discharged within a week from an institution, such as a mental health or substance abuse treatment facility or a jail/prison.

The City of Newark is part of the Essex-Newark CoC and coordinates with Essex County on identifying and serving homeless populations. Each year, a Point-in-Time Count (PITC) is conducted to identify the number of homeless individuals and families residing in emergency shelters or transitional housing facilities, as well as those living unsheltered, in the Newark-Essex County CoC region.

According to the 2019 PITC, Essex County, where Newark is located, has 25 percent of New Jersey's homeless population: 2,235 persons in 1,630 households. 271 persons in 250 households were identified as chronically homeless and 338 persons were unsheltered on the night of the 2019 PITC. Between 2015 and 2019, homelessness increased in Essex County by 30%; since 2018 though, Essex County's homeless population changed by one person (0%), indicating that the population may be stabilizing. As the other analysis through this plan suggests, with extremely low-income residents cost burdened and living in dwellings with severe problems, much of Newark's population is at-risk of becoming homeless.

The majority of homeless individuals and families reside in emergency or transitional facilities, with 338 unsheltered persons. Of the homeless persons surveyed in 2019, most households (514 or 31 percent) reported their most recent episode of homelessness lasted between 3 months and 6 months, followed by 10 months to 12 months. 390 households (23 percent) indicated that the length of their homelessness exceeded 365 days. A total of 1,264 homeless persons (57 percent) were male, 945 (42 percent) were female and 1 (less than one percent) was transgender or gender non-conforming. 279 were children under age 6. The 2019 count showed that the largest percentage of homeless persons were adults 25-34 years of age, representing approximately 17 percent of the total homeless population.

Considering the growing number of homelessness persons in the Newark area, more facilities, including emergency shelters and more beds for chronically homeless persons, are necessary. This is especially relevant as we begin to see the impact of COVID-19 on income and housing insecurity.

**If data is not available for the categories "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness," describe these categories for each homeless population type (including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth):**

## **Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)**

### **Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance for families with children and the families of veterans.**

**Families with children.** The 2019 PITC defines families as households with adults and children under 18. Families are 18 percent of Essex County's homeless population. Of the 1,630 homeless households, 291 are families—representing 875 persons (522 persons under 18 and 353 adults). More than half of these families (66 percent) were living in emergency shelters, and 32 percent were living in transitional housing, and 4 families (1 percent) were unsheltered on the night of the 2019 PITC. On the whole, the number of homeless families are decreasing in Essex County: The 2019 PITC documented a 3 percent decrease from the previous year.

**Veterans.** The 2019 PITC defines “veteran” as any person of the age of 18 or above who has served in any branch of the Armed Forces. This population includes any person who has served including those who may not be eligible for veteran services through the Department of Veteran's Affairs. The 2019 PITC documented 88 homeless veterans, a 14 percent increase from 2019. Homeless veterans represent 5.2% of the counted adult homeless population. Of the 88 counted veterans, 60 were living in an emergency shelter, and in both transitional housing and the unsheltered categories, there were 14.

While the needs of homeless veterans in Essex County vary greatly, this group's greatest needs are permanent, affordable housing and supportive services for mental illness and substance abuse. Of the 69 percent of veterans that reported a disability, mental illness and chronic health conditions were most prevalent, followed by physical disabilities, substance abuse disorder, developmental disabilities, and HIV/AIDS.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group.

Homelessness affects Black/African-American households more than any other racial group in Essex County. Of the 2,235 homeless persons documented by the 2019 PITC, they identified their race and ethnicity as follows:

- Black/African-American: 74.1 percent
- White: 9.4 percent
- American Indian or Alaskan Native: 1.0 percent
- Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian: .2 percent
- Asian: 0.1 percent
- Hispanic: 15.3 percent

Persons identifying as Black or African American are overrepresented in the population experiencing homelessness. While 38.8% of the general population, persons identifying as Black or African American are 55.4% of the population in poverty and 74.1% of the population identified as experiencing homelessness. Black/African-American households represent the largest share of all homeless subpopulations in Essex County, including homeless veterans, sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons, and chronically homeless persons.

## **Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.**

***Sheltered homeless persons.*** In total, 1,897 persons, or about 84 percent of Essex County's homeless population, is sheltered on any given night in emergency, transitional, or safe haven housing. A majority of persons (1,378) stay in emergency shelters compared to 519 in transitional housing.

Most homeless families (i.e., households with at least one adult and one child) are sheltered in either emergency or transitional housing, totaling 287 families. This number includes 522 children under the age of 18. About 59 percent of adult-only households (781) reside in emergency shelters and 17 percent (234 households) in transitional housing. Households with only-children (i.e., youth) represent less than 1 percent of all households (3 households), and all three were in emergency shelters during the 2019 PITC.

***Unsheltered homeless persons.*** HUD defines "unsheltered homeless" as any individual or family "with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground."

According to the 2019 PITC, 308 households, comprised of 304 households without children and 4 households with families, were unsheltered in Essex County. The number of unsheltered persons has decreased 15 percent since 2018, but increased 110 percent over 2015. 14 veterans and 6 victims of domestic violence were unsheltered.

Unsheltered homeless persons tend to be male (73 percent), between 55 and 64 years old (30 percent) and identify as Black/African-American (86 percent). Unsheltered homeless persons in Essex County likely have a disability: 67 percent reported some disability, with mental health and substance abuse being the most commonly reported.

***Chronically homeless persons.*** According to HUD, a "chronically homeless person" is someone with a disabling condition, who has been continually homeless for one year or more, or at least four times in the last three years. In 2019, there were 271 chronically homeless persons in Essex County, about 12 percent of the total homeless population. While chronic homelessness makes up a smaller share of the total homeless population, the number of chronic homeless persons have increased 78 percent over the past five years.

Chronic homelessness primarily affects adult individuals; 98 percent of identified individuals experiencing chronic homelessness adults. More than half (63 percent) of chronically homeless households are unsheltered—a significant increase from 2015. The remaining 36 percent stayed in emergency shelters.

According to the federal definition of homelessness, a chronically homeless person must have a disability. In Essex County, mental illness and physical disability are the most prevalent disabilities, and 57.7 percent of persons report multiple disabilities..

## **Discussion:**

***Contributing Factors.*** The 2019 PITC asked homeless persons in Essex County to identify the causes of their homelessness, and they identified 18 separate causes. The most common reason for being homeless was being asked to leave a shared residence, with about 26.5

percent (375 persons) citing that reason. Other top-ranking reasons included eviction and loss or reduction of job income or benefits..



## **NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b,d)**

### **Introduction:**

The special needs population in Newark are a select grouping of individuals which include non-frail elderly, persons with physical disabilities, persons with mental or behavioral disabilities, and persons with HIV/AIDS. The special needs population requires both stability and dignity. The needs for these population groups include housing and wrap-around social services which can help support and integrate the population into broader society and ensure everyone can live an active and full life.

### **HOPWA**

Current HOPWA formula use:
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported
Area incidence of AIDS
Rate per population
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)
Rate per population (3 years of data)

Current HIV surveillance data:
Number of Persons living with HIC (PLWH)
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)
Number of new HIV cases reported last year

*Table 29 – HOPWA Data*

*Data Source: CDC HIV Surveillance*

### **HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)**

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Estimates of Unmet Need
Tenant based rental assistance	0
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility	0
Facility Based Housing (Permanent, short-term or transitional)	0

*Table 30 – HIV Housing Need*

*Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet*

**Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:**

The need for home accessibility and other services for people with disabilities in Newark is critical given the large population. Improved survival rates and increased longevity among persons with disabilities combined with an aging population.

Another special needs population found in Newark are those persons affected with HIV/AIDS. The disease touches every demographic, from the young to the elderly, Black, White, and Hispanic populations. Newark reported over 5,890 individuals with HIV/AIDS. The effect of the disease on individuals and families can be devastating due to health complications, social stigma, and disruptions to everyday life.

**What are the housing and supportive service needs of these populations and how are these needs determined?**

**Persons with HIV/AIDS.** The greatest gap in service provision for the HIV/AIDS homeless population is the need for facility-based units, as well as a widespread need for tenant-based rental assistance. The most affordable housing available to persons with special needs, such as persons with HIV/AIDS, is usually found within public housing. However, even when vacant units are available, there are long waiting lists and red tape that make obtaining affordable housing extremely difficult. Currently, NHA does not administer any special vouchers for persons with HIV/AIDS, and according to the City's most recent HOPWA performance report, Newark has not spent any funds on developing facility-based housing.

For those who are also homeless, some services are impossible to obtain without a permanent address. Thus, housing identification and rental assistance become crucial services, if only to allow them to maintain an address and thus receive other necessary services.

**Discuss the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families within the Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area:**

According to the ACS, there's been a total of 23,845 cumulative cases of AIDS and 14,411 persons living with HIV in the Newark area. The New Jersey Health Department reports 14,758 total cases of HIV/AIDS and 8,866 deaths as of 2014. Based on this more recent information, it is estimated that 5,890 persons (3,540 men and 2,350 females) with HIV/AIDS reside in Newark.

According to the City's 2014-2015 HOPWA performance profile, the HOPWA program provided housing assistance and information services to 1,887 persons, representing about 32 percent of the HIV/AIDS population in Newark. Therefore, about 4,000 persons with HIV/AIDS are not serviced by the city through HUD funded programs.

**Discussion:**

## ***NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f)***

### **Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:**

Newark has an extensive list of community development needs. Similar to most major metropolitan cities, Newark seeks to revitalize distressed neighborhoods, and to increase affordable housing for its homeless population. Over the past several years, the City has completed a comprehensive needs assessment regarding the improvement of land use and zoning, development and increase in supply of affordable housing, eradication of homelessness, and investment in public facilities and services. The prior Consolidated Plan sought to align CDBG-funded public services and community development activities in a comprehensive manner. This plan seeks to continue that effort, and address some of its highest priority needs which include the following: engaging and housing the chronically homeless; developing a housing stock into which people can transition; and expanding the network of supportive services (mental health treatment, substance abuse/addiction treatment, rental assistance). Housing opportunities are limited for an increasing transient population. Family shelters within the City have only 54 beds. There are 6 group homes which are insufficient to house the number of individuals who are discharged from psychiatric care, but do not have the capacity to live completely on their own.

The City seeks to achieve these goals by directing funding toward construction and improvement. Programs are already in place to provide rental and down payment assistance, and funding to existing homeowners for exterior improvements. A main focus area in economic development is to foster corporate engagement and workforce development. The City anticipates developing corporate partnerships to provide adequate and affordable housing, and meet the needs of its homeless and unsheltered population. The City works with agencies to direct funding toward the substantial rehabilitation of several properties to increase the housing inventory. As the growth in housing occurs, outreach efforts will simultaneously be made to identify those individuals in need and assist them in finding the most appropriate living situations. As discussed in NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment, there is a growing number of homeless and transient individuals, renters or owners with heavy financial burdens, and special needs individuals with mental health issues that will be a priority in the housing market. It is notable that 28% of the residents in Newark have an income that is below the poverty level. The rental rate among poor residents is 92%, compared to 70% for those above poverty level.

### **How were these needs determined?**

The need for public improvements was determined during the needs assessment process. This process included an evaluation of existing infrastructure, parks, and target areas. The overall condition and state of any deterioration was examined.

### **Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:**

For several years, Newark has experienced a significant deterioration in its infrastructure, including roads, streets, highways, pools, City offices and city-owned structures, parks, and playgrounds. In recent years, CDBG funding has been used for a variety of public improvements in low-income areas. Core activities included street reconstruction, construction of street medians and islands as traffic-calming measures, installation of streetlights, tree plantings and urban gardens on vacant lots. The City has targeted public improvements that

support three impact objectives: blight reduction, green neighborhoods, and connected services. This Consolidated Plan seeks to continue its revitalization of distressed neighborhoods, with a renewed commitment to community engagement with that process. Some funding will be directed to the remediation of structures that have lead issues. Programs will continue to provide assistance to homeowners seeking to make exterior improvements. Corporate partnerships will be another source of building and renovation.

#### **How were these needs determined?**

The need for public improvements was determined during the needs assessment process. This process included an evaluation of existing infrastructure, parks, and target areas. The overall condition and state of any deterioration was examined.

#### **Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:**

The City's core concerns focus on individuals and families who are at risk of poverty and homelessness; mental health issues as a result of psychological disorders and substance abuse; and unemployment. These challenges have been heightened due to the Covid-19 pandemic, and will require priority attention and solutions for years to come. In past years, Newark has utilized funding to rehab several properties to house over 400 adults with severe mental illness. They have continued to operate without interruption during the pandemic, and provide supportive services. The City has a comprehensive plan to encourage independence and stability for its most vulnerable populations, and to utilize additional funding for this purpose. The overall strategy is to create partnerships between developers, social service providers, and other interested parties. This model of wraparound services for residents will increase their opportunity and access to necessary care and services. The City seeks to expand the network of supportive services, and increase case management to monitor the programs. Outreach efforts will be undertaken to identify and better understand the homeless population, and to create greater awareness of assistance for rental and down payments. The number of shelter beds must be increased. The focus on connecting residents to services will alleviate the conditions of poverty, reduce homelessness and foreclosures, improve public health and stability, and stimulate economic growth and residential development.

#### **How were these needs determined?**

The need for public services was determined during the needs assessment process. This process included an evaluation of existing key market indicators, gaps in service capacity, and public comments.

## Housing Market Analysis

### **MA-05 Overview**

#### **Housing Market Analysis Overview:**

Newark's residents deserve decent, safe, and affordable housing which provides a sense of dignity and community. The housing market analysis uses information about housing problems, tenure, income levels, and household type to analyze the housing needs for the City. The housing needs include housing problems, housing cost burden, public housing, non-homeless special needs housing, homelessness, and non-housing community development needs.

Newark is bound together by its rich history of neighborhoods, strength of its residents, and its resilience in the face of long-term economic and social disinvestment. Newark has for some time struggled with poverty, high foreclosure rates, housing affordability and employment—hurdles faced by many older urban marketplaces in the United States.

For many residents in Newark, these obstacles have worsened as incomes have not kept pace with inflation and housing unaffordability has increased. The median family income in the City of Newark was \$41,256 in 2018, compared to a median income in Essex County of \$77,675 and in the State of New Jersey of \$98,047. As of 2018, Newark also has an unemployment rate of 12.8 percent, and over a third of the City making under \$35,000 per year. High rates of foreclosure have continued throughout the city. Some neighborhoods experience even more acute income, employment and housing obstacles than the remainder of the city.

Despite these difficulties, the City has areas of strength and is poised to take advantage of opportunities in some of its hardest hit neighborhoods. By targeting resources, programs and investments to lift the most fragile of Newark's residents and communities, the city is facing these challenges head-on. A course correction is being implemented by Newark's Baraka administration through its MNI, a strategic, place-based intervention to tackle the complex issues facing residents of Newark. In 2014, Mayor Baraka selected two initial model neighborhoods (South Ward MNI and West Ward MNI) for strategic and comprehensive investment. Investments in those neighborhoods have continued over the last five years, and the West and South Wards have seen growth. The City's economic development corporation, Invest Newark, is a vital partner in lifting residents of Newark in all five wards through investments in broadband internet, mixed-use development, and small business financial assistance and counseling services.

In MNIs, the City is continuing to pursue a number of programs to increase access to safe and affordable housing within vibrant, stable neighborhoods. The initiative's goals are twofold: meet the needs of its residents and illustrate the possibility of positive outcomes that can be replicated throughout Newark. This initiative will address chronic poverty, unemployment, housing cost burden, education and other social service needs within a defined geography.

The following demographic and housing market analysis complements the preceding Needs Assessment with baseline data for the Consolidated Plan and illustrates the housing needs city-wide.

## MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

### Introduction

Newark is a city of renters. As shown in the tables below, single-family dwellings comprise about 19 percent of all housing in the City; 81 percent of all housing units are located in multi-family buildings, including apartments and condominiums.

### All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	12,245	11%
1-unit, attached structure	8,480	8%
2-4 units	51,875	47%
5-19 units	15,705	14%
20 or more units	21,810	20%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	135	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>110,250</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 31 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

### Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	240	1%	5,220	7%
1 bedroom	780	4%	19,070	26%
2 bedrooms	5,685	28%	26,060	36%
3 or more bedrooms	13,380	67%	22,240	31%
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,085</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>72,590</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 32 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

**Describe the number and targeting (income level/type of family served) of units assisted with federal, state, and local programs.**

Newark has a significant presence of assisted affordable housing offered by the private and non-profit sectors and financed by HUD programs, including Section 8 contracts, Multi-family, 202, and HOME. Mayor Ras Baraka is committed to working with developers and stakeholders to increase affordable housing stock in the City of Newark, so that the growing population has access to stable housing. The Housing Authority of the City of Newark primarily administers a Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program consisting of approximately 6,907 units and owns approximately 6,311 ACC units of public housing in the community. Newark's HUD-funded affordable housing programs assist individuals and households at or below 80 percent AMI. The City has partnered with Invest Newark to pilot an innovative Section 8 homeownership conversion program that will increase access for those residents of Newark who may have been priced out of homeownership.

**Provide an assessment of units expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory for any reason, such as expiration of Section 8 contracts.**

[DATA FORTHCOMING] As a result, the City will work with NHA to develop preservation strategies to retain as many affordable housing rental units as possible, coupled with strategies to reduce concentration of low-income housing in targeted areas

**Does the availability of housing units meet the needs of the population?**

The available housing units do not currently meet the needs of extremely and very low-income Newark residents. The City consistently sees high rates of severe cost burden (paying over half their monthly income on housing costs) and overcrowding, as well as requests for accommodations for disabled individuals, indicating that the available housing stock is not meeting the needs of City residents.

**Describe the need for specific types of housing:**

Based on prior discussions in this Plan about various population groups that are not well-served by the current housing market in Newark, the following broad statements can be made.

- Newark's housing market is not providing sufficient:
- Affordable, accessible housing for persons living with disabilities (both elderly and non-elderly) and elderly renters
- Affordable housing for extremely low-income families
- Affordable housing for small-related families
- Affordable housing with services for families, especially single-parent households
- Permanent supportive housing for a variety of persons with special needs, including homeless and chronically homeless individuals and families, persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families, elderly persons, and veterans, among others.

**Discussion**

## MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a)

### Introduction

There has been significant fluctuation in the Newark housing market over the past 15 years. These changes were fueled in large part by the following factors: the housing bubble bursting in the late 2000s, mortgage lending practices that inflated purchasing power and home values, the subsequent crash of the housing market, and the slowly recovering economy. The City has seen a consistent rise in home prices since 2014, when the average home sale price was \$196,000. As of December 2019, the average home sale price in Newark was \$279,000 and that number is predicted to keep rising. Increasing home sale prices, while income has not kept up with inflation, has created perilous situations for low- and moderate-income households, including the rise of foreclosure. Rising home sale prices also decreases opportunity for homeownership among the majority of Newark's population. As a result, owner-occupied housing continues to be affordable to only a small segment of Newark's households and renters dominate the marketplace.

Even with increased home prices, the City of Newark remains a buyer's market because there is a mismatch between supply and demand. There are more homes available than there are buyers to purchase them. Though there are trends toward a stabilizing market, home values remain high in relation to household incomes in Newark, and future market correction will likely do little to narrow this gap significantly. In conjunction with fairly stagnant income growth and persistent unemployment, as well as the impact of COVID-19 on job security and income, the presence of affordable housing will continue to be a key and necessary component in meeting housing demand for Newark's residents.

### Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	289,600	223,400	(23%)
Median Contract Rent	748	844	13%

*Table 33 – Cost of Housing*

*Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)*



<b>Rent Paid</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
Less than \$500	15,520	21.4%
\$500-999	35,435	48.8%
\$1,000-1,499	18,620	25.7%
\$1,500-1,999	2,610	3.6%
\$2,000 or more	405	0.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>72,590</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 34 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

### Housing Affordability

<b>% Units affordable to Households earning</b>	<b>Renter</b>	<b>Owner</b>
30% HAMFI	12,590	No Data
50% HAMFI	32,430	2,185
80% HAMFI	60,605	6,470
100% HAMFI	No Data	9,820
<b>Total</b>	<b>105,625</b>	<b>18,475</b>

Table 35 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

### Monthly Rent

<b>Monthly Rent (\$)</b>	<b>Efficiency (no bedroom)</b>	<b>1 Bedroom</b>	<b>2 Bedroom</b>	<b>3 Bedroom</b>	<b>4 Bedroom</b>
Fair Market Rent	1,042	1,188	1,447	1,847	2,159
High HOME Rent	1,042	1,188	1,447	1,728	1,908
Low HOME Rent	881	943	1,132	1,308	1,458

Table 36 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

**Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?**

The majority of available housing is affordable to households earning >80% HAMFI. This is true for renters and owners. The Housing Needs Assessment shows that low income households tend to have the fewest housing choices, which translates into having a greater propensity of living in units with at least one identified HUD housing issue.

**How is affordability of housing likely to change considering changes to home values and/or rents?**

Housing prices and rents have risen over the past five years, and are on pace to continue increasing. Coupled with income stagnation and job loss due to COVID-19, affordability of housing is likely to decrease in the near future. In neighborhoods where vacant and foreclosed units were major issues, values on those properties and nearby properties likely fell. As homes remained vacant or in foreclosure, many homes continued to deteriorate and ultimately had to be condemned or demolished. Blight has an extreme impact on housing values for the remaining occupied units in a neighborhood, as the area may now give off the perception of being unsafe or undesirable.

**How do HOME rents / Fair Market Rent compare to Area Median Rent? How might this impact your strategy to produce or preserve affordable housing?**

The City defines “affordable rents” as those rents not exceeding the current fair market rent (FMR) as calculated by HUD. According to Table 34, 48.8 percent of Newark renters pay between \$500 and \$999. Table 35 provides a comparison of HOME rents and FMR. Based on this comparison, high HOME rents are consistent with FMR. However low HOME rents are substantially less than FMR for all bedroom sizes. For three and four bedroom units, FMR is higher than high HOME rent. The City has a very low median income compared to both Essex County and the State of New Jersey. Additionally, due to the large blight and vacancy problem, rents tend to remain low particularly in already distressed areas. However, even with relatively cheaper rents, households still have difficulty affording housing. The high levels of vacancy and blight across the city also deflated property values and provided essentially no incentive towards property owners or developers to introduce a significant amount of new product to the market.

**Discussion**

To produce decent, safe, affordable housing available to low income households, subsidies are required because redevelopment costs may be greater than expected cash flows.

## ***MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a)***

### **Introduction**

This section covers a discussion on the condition of housing in Newark, including cost burden and overcrowding in accordance with the e-Con Planning Suite Manual. These topics were also discussed in the Needs Assessment section, and this assessment suggests a total of 1,435 renter and 110 homeowner households live in substandard housing, defined as lacking complete plumbing and kitchen facilities.

Such substandard housing is not an overwhelming problem in Newark. It is far overshadowed by the thousands of cost burdened and severely cost burdened households in Newark, as discussed earlier in this Plan.

### **Definitions**

In addition to traditional home sales, many homes transfer via foreclosures. Though foreclosure remains an issue in Newark- higher rates than both Essex County and New Jersey- the overall number of foreclosures is trending downward. The foreclosure data available by zip code provides insight into foreclosure activities within the two MNIs. Although these zip codes encompass a larger area than each MNI, they are still helpful to understand the trends in each model neighborhood. The West Ward MNI is located within zip code 07103 and 07106; the South Ward MNI is located within 07108 and 07112; and these zip codes are referred to as “MNI zip codes.” 07108 and 07106 have the highest foreclosure rates in the City, at .04 percent and .03 percent respectively. This rate remains higher than the remainder of the City’s neighborhoods and significantly higher than surrounding areas.

Vacant and abandoned buildings can lower property values and deter neighborhood investment. The current rate of vacancies city-wide is 15.8 percent. This total includes both vacant and abandoned properties, with abandoned buildings comprising only a small portion of total properties. Over the past five years, the overall rate of vacant residential properties has stayed consistently high. However, this rate fluctuates within different parts of the city.

## Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	10,990	55%	39,400	54%
With two selected Conditions	545	3%	3,760	5%
With three selected Conditions	20	0%	210	0%
With four selected Conditions	4	0%	10	0%
No selected Conditions	8,520	42%	29,215	40%
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,079</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>72,595</b>	<b>99%</b>

Table 37 - Condition of Units  
Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

## Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	2,400	12%	10,355	14%
1980-1999	2,760	14%	9,945	14%
1950-1979	5,295	26%	25,365	35%
Before 1950	9,635	48%	26,930	37%
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,090</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>72,595</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 38 – Year Unit Built  
Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

## Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	14,930	74%	52,295	72%
Housing Units built before 1980 with children present	6,160	31%	1,035	1%

Table 39 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Total Units) 2011-2015 CHAS (Units with Children present)

## Vacant Units [DATA FORTHCOMING]

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units			
Abandoned Vacant Units			
REO Properties			
Abandoned REO Properties			

Table 40 - Vacant Units

## Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

The City will focus its rehabilitation efforts on modernizing its existing housing stock, addressing lead-based paint, and improving the energy efficiency of both rental and owner housing.

## Estimated Number of Housing Units Occupied by Low or Moderate Income Families with LBP Hazards

The City's housing stock is old, with a majority of owner and renter units built prior to 1980, 74 percent and 72 percent respectively. The age of these units suggests the likely presence of lead-based paint in the existing rental and owner housing stock. While a hazard to residents of all ages, only a small percentage of these units have children under 6 years, minimizing their exposure.

## Discussion

## MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)

### Introduction

With such a high level of demand, prioritization of housing assistance takes place to target family households with the greatest need. Newark's existing affordable housing is primarily rental housing stock. The Newark Housing Authority manages over 12,000 units and is the largest Housing Authority in the State of New Jersey. In its 2019 Annual Plan, NHA estimates its current waitlist includes 12,037 applications for public housing, including 4,137 disabled and 1,475 elderly households. Waitlist totals represent the estimated total unmet need for public housing in Newark. The waitlist for family units is closed, but NHA still accepts applications for its disabled, elderly, and near elderly waitlists, and has introduced a COVID-19 response program so that households impacted by the pandemic can update their waitlist information.

Newark has a significant presence of assisted affordable housing offered by the private and non-profit sectors and financed by HUD programs, including Section 8 contracts, Multi-family, 202, and HOME. Newark's HUD-funded affordable housing programs assist individuals and households at or below 80 percent AMI.

### Totals Number of Units

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled
# of units vouchers available	143	0	8,428	6,370	126	6,244	0	1	144
# of accessible units									

*\*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition*

Table 41 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

**Describe the supply of public housing developments:**

[DATA FORTHCOMING]

**Describe the number and physical condition of public housing units in the jurisdiction, including those that are participating in an approved Public Housing Agency Plan:**

[DATA FORTHCOMING]

## Public Housing Condition

DRAFT



<b>Public Housing Development</b>	<b>Average Inspection Score</b>
Alder Creek	92
Baxter Park South	80
BAXTER-CRANE	86
BAXTER-CRANE	91
Baxter-Crane-C	71
Baxter-Krane-D	68
BelleMead Site	27
BETTY SHABAZZ VILLAGE	64
BRADLEY COURT	74
CHARLTON GARDENS	88
CITY VIEW FAMILY	97
CITY VIEW SENIOR	82
GEORGE REED VILLAGE	90
HYATT COURT	47
JAMES C. WHITE MANOR	85
Kretchmenr-Boyden-F	84
KRETCHMER HOMES TOWNHOUSE	69
KRETCHMER-BOYDEN	85
Kretchmer-Boyden-A	48
Kretchmer-Boyden-E	84
LA VILLA DR, JOSE ROSARIO	52
Montgomery Height-I	89
NEWARK H A	62
NEWARK H A	90
PENNINGTON COURT	71
SPRUCE GARDENS	97
STELLA GARDENS	92
STEPHEN CRANE	86
TERRELL HOMES	66
TOWNHOUSE (KEMSCO/ZAC)	44

TOWNHOUSES	57
TOWNHOUSES - ORIENTAL ST.	56
WALSH NORTH	91
WEST KINNEY GARDENS PHASE I-A	91

*Table 42 - Public Housing Condition*

**Describe the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:**

[DATA FORTHCOMING]

**Describe the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of low- and moderate-income families residing in public housing:**

NHA works well with the City of Newark and its Consolidated Plan to address the needs of affordable housing in Newark. In 2020, HUD awarded NHA 23.8 million in federal grants under the Federal Capital Fund Program. The housing authority plans to use the funding to repair roofs, elevators, boilers, steam pipes, masonry rehab and entry doors. The NHA also plans on adding additional public safety equipment and completing apartment turn-overs to house more Newark residents in need.

To improve efficiency, NHA has implemented an automated waitlist system, which proves to be faster and more efficient than the manual system. Applicants utilizing the automated system will be randomly selected by the computer for placement on waitlists, for both housing choice vouchers and public housing units, behind applicants on the existing waitlist.

In addition, NHA will continue to fully utilize its voucher allocation funds and apply for additional vouchers. In 2019, the NHA was awarded \$703,193 dollars to support fifty-nine (59) new Mainstream Housing Choice vouchers designated to assist non-elderly persons with disabilities who are transitioning out of institutional settings, are homeless, or at risk of becoming homeless. The NHA continues to seek out funding opportunities to increase affordable housing and upgrade existing properties to more fully meet the needs of all Newark residents.

**Discussion:**

NHA intends to apply for a Choice Neighborhoods Initiative (CNI) or similar federal grant in 2021 to revitalize the area around its Oriental Village townhome development. The City is a stakeholder and partner in this revitalization effort, which will include mixed-use development and modernization of existing units. Additionally, NHA intends to apply to HUD for the Rental Assistance Demonstration Program (RAD) for one or more of its public housing projects.

## **MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)**

### **Introduction**

The City of Newark is part of the Essex-Newark CoC and coordinates with Essex County on identifying and serving homeless populations. Each year, a Point-in-Time Count (PITC) is conducted to identify the number of homeless individuals and families residing in emergency shelters or transitional housing facilities, as well as those living unsheltered, in the Newark-Essex County CoC region.

According to the 2019 PITC, Essex County, where Newark is located, has 25 percent of New Jersey's homeless population: 2,235 persons in 1,630 households. 271 persons in 250 households were identified as chronically homeless and 338 persons were unsheltered on the night of the 2019 PITC. Between 2015 and 2019, homelessness increased in Essex County by 30%; since 2018 though, Essex County's homeless population changed by one person (0%), indicating that the population maybe stabilizing. As the other analysis through this plan suggests, with extremely low-income residents cost burdened and living in dwellings with severe problems, much of Newark's population is at-risk of becoming homeless.

### **Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households**

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	990	64	463	776	
Households with Only Adults	733		197	455	
Chronically Homeless Households	0		0	974	
Veterans	30		10	284	
Unaccompanied Youth	58		19	75	

*Table 43 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households*

*The data provided in Table 43 is based on the Newark/Essex County CoC 2019 Housing Inventory Count report.*

**Describe mainstream services, such as health, mental health, and employment services to the extent those services are used to complement services targeted to homeless persons**

DOH maintains a network of facilities and services for homeless persons and those at-risk of homelessness within the City of Newark's jurisdiction. The City works closely with community partners such as local hospitals, third-party service providers, and workforce development organizations to ensure that homeless individuals are able to access the services and resources they need upon entering the shelter support system.

The following services are all provided by various homeless service providers in Newark:

Alcohol/drug abuse treatment

Case management

Childcare

Education & employment

HIV/AIDS-related services

Life skills

Mental health treatment

Transportation assistance

The way these services are provided varies from provider to provider, and eligibility for these services is generally linked to the source providing the funding for the service. For providers that do not provide these services directly, referrals are made to other community providers that do provide such services.

**List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on screen SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations.**

Newark's network of emergency and transitional shelter providers and various other non-profit agencies, as well as City and county agencies, provides a continuum of care through shelter, food, and medical and other supportive services. Additionally, Newark's Municipal Welfare Division participates in the State Temporary Rental Assistance (TRA) program. This program helps prevent homelessness among welfare clients, particularly those also in need of mental health and substance abuse services. There are a group of facilities, including private boarding homes and hotels, with which the City contracts to provide affordable housing to homeless individuals and families.

## **MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d)**

### **Introduction**

Special needs populations often need supportive services in addition to affordable housing options, and as a result are most likely to encounter difficulties finding housing that accommodates these needs. The special needs populations discussed in this section include:

- Persons with HIV/AIDS;
- Elderly persons;
- Persons with disabilities;
- Veterans; and
- Ex-offenders.

Newark is prioritizing the needs of elderly persons, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS, veterans and ex-offenders for this Consolidated Planning period. The following sections discuss the needs of these subpopulations.

### **HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table**

<b>Type of HOWA Assistance</b>	<b>Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families</b>
TBRA	0
PH in facilities	0
STRMU	0
ST or TH facilities	0
PH placement	0

*Table 44– HOPWA Assistance Baseline*

**Data Source:** HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

**Including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify, and describe their supportive housing needs**

### **Elderly**

Based on 2018 ACS data, 27,530 non-institutionalized elderly civilians reside in Newark; they represent 10 percent of the City's total population. As noted in the Housing Needs Assessment section, there are approximately 14,385 low-income elderly households, which represent approximately 27 percent of all low-income households in Newark. Of the 27,530 non-institutionalized elderly civilians, 12,226 or 52 percent, have a disability. The City will pursue strategies to support its aging in-place population.

### ***Persons with Disabilities***

Based on 2018 ACS data, 15 percent of Newark's population have a disability. 7 percent of the population under age 18, and 14.8 percent of the population aged 18 to 64 have disabilities. A majority (60 percent) of the disabled population are aged 18 to 64. As identified in the Needs Assessment section, permanent supportive housing has been identified as a priority need and will likely be needed for non-homeless special needs populations.

### **Describe programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing**

Project Live, Inc. is a third-party service organization that partners with city and state agencies to provide support services and affordable housing options for people with severe mental illness, many of whom are referred upon leaving institutions. Project Live owns and operates six group homes for individuals without the capacity to live independently, as well as 18 properties across the city to directly support homeless individuals who meet stated intake criteria. Project Live serves over 400 individuals per year through its four flagship programs, and is committed to continuing that work through the term of this Consolidated Plan.

As mentioned above, Newark's network of emergency and transitional shelter providers and various other non-profit agencies, as well as City and county agencies, provides a continuum of care through shelter, food and medical and other supportive services. Additionally, Newark's Municipal Welfare Division participates in the State Temporary Rental Assistance (TRA) program, which helps prevent homelessness among welfare clients, particularly those also in need of mental health and substance abuse services.

### **Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. 91.315(e)**

One of Newark's impact objectives is to improve housing conditions, including those for special needs populations through a comprehensive and targeted effort that links housing with necessary services.

### **For entitlement/consortia grantees: Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. (91.220(2))**

## ***MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)***

### **Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment**

The Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing rule and Assessment of Fair Housing Tool have been repealed since the previous plan. HUD determines that a grantees' AFFH certification will be deemed acceptable if the grantee has taken some active step to promote fair housing. HUD recognizes that jurisdictions may find many ways to advance fair housing that HUD officials cannot predict. This diversity of methods is a good thing that ought to be encouraged. This approach to the definition of "affirmatively furthering fair housing" preserves flexibility for jurisdictions to take action based on the needs, interests, and means of the local community, and respects the proper role and expertise of state and local authorities. Newark is one such jurisdiction, having taken advantage of many community partnerships to further the goals of the Fair Housing Act.

## ***MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)***

### **Introduction**

Consistent with the City's goal to align priorities and strategies based on data and market indicators city-wide, the following provides an assessment of the key community development assets in the City. To provide long-term solutions for residents recovering from the impact of COVID-19, which hit the New York Metropolitan Area of which Newark is a part especially hard, the City must continue to generate and sustain new opportunities for economic success and stability for families city-wide and specifically in the MNIs. Therefore, the City will continue to give priority to programs that attract new business, assist in growing local and emerging businesses, and/or create and retain living wage jobs. In addition, through the CDBG and Section 108 program, the City will continue to fund economic development through small-business training programs, provide loans for small businesses, large-scale development projects, and commercial façade improvements, job creation activities, and other economic development-related services.



## Economic Development Market Analysis

### Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	44	10	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	9,209	10,076	11	10	-1
Construction	3,076	2,851	4	3	-1
Education and Health Care Services	16,106	15,278	20	15	-5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	4,976	12,321	6	12	6
Information	1,664	2,545	2	2	0
Manufacturing	5,346	6,057	7	6	-1
Other Services	3,295	4,132	4	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	5,253	8,600	6	8	2
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	11,123	5,815	14	6	-8
Transportation and Warehousing	7,359	22,544	9	22	13
Wholesale Trade	4,109	4,587	5	4	-1
<b>Total</b>	<b>71,560</b>	<b>94,816</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>

Table 45 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

## Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	136,795
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	111,575
Unemployment Rate	18.43
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	44.09
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	11.47

Table 46 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	13,755
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	5,000
Service	18,895
Sales and office	25,310
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	12,450
Production, transportation and material moving	8,200

Table 47 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

## Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	51,185	48%
30-59 Minutes	34,540	32%
60 or More Minutes	20,895	20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>106,620</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 48 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

## Education:

### Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	19,990	4,180	13,445
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	31,590	7,430	15,495
Some college or Associate's degree	27,170	4,065	7,235
Bachelor's degree or higher	16,405	1,770	3,315

Table 49 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

### Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	1,240	4,560	4,450	8,770	7,135
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	4,700	5,255	5,845	8,740	4,240
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	10,640	17,150	15,340	22,025	7,870
Some college, no degree	12,255	9,850	7,510	13,310	2,540
Associate's degree	1,060	2,620	2,020	3,155	730
Bachelor's degree	2,000	5,895	3,575	5,785	1,160
Graduate or professional degree	195	1,810	1,625	2,805	895

Table 50 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

## Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	20,551
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25,176
Some college or Associate's degree	28,916
Bachelor's degree	35,707
Graduate or professional degree	53,270

Table 51 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months  
Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

### **Based on the Business Activity table above, what are the major employment sectors within your jurisdiction?**

Education and Healthcare sectors dominate the share of workers in the City at 20 percent. Transportation and Warehousing, however, have the largest share of jobs at 22 percent.

### **Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:**

The largest percentage of workforce-aged residents of Newark is those without a Bachelor's degree. The highest paying jobs, as well as the industries that are growing in Newark, require workers to possess a degree. The business community, therefore, would benefit greatly from increased workforce development focused on educational attainment.

Newark is City of small businesses, as well, and the needs of small business owners are primarily financial counseling, access to capital, and assistance getting through COVID-19. As Newark moves into 2020 and beyond, it will be focused on increasing access to resources for its locally run small businesses through partnerships with Invest Newark and other important community stakeholders.

### **Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned local or regional public or private sector investments or initiatives that have affected or may affect job and business growth opportunities during the planning period. Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.**

The biggest change in the Newark landscape, as elsewhere in the country, has been the impact of COVID-19 on residents and small business owners. However, there are positive economic development activities in the works that will help Newark push through the pandemic and build back better on the other side.

### **How do the skills and education of the current workforce correspond to employment opportunities in the jurisdiction?**

According to Table 45, a supply gap exists in the Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations; Construction; Education and Health Care Services; Manufacturing; Retail Trade; and Wholesale

Trade industries. In these sectors, the percentage share of workers is smaller than the percentage share of jobs. Regarding educational attainment, the majority of the unemployed labor force and those not in the labor force have a GED/high school diploma or less.

**Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.**

The NWIB is a non-profit organization whose mission is to lead and empower the Newark workforce system by leveraging assets and resources to ensure the educational, professional, and economic success of Newark residents and the prosperity of businesses. Created pursuant to the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998, the NWIB's role is to ensure that optimal investments are made in Newark to support workforce development, training, and job preparation for residents. The NWIB also engages businesses to link the services of the local workforce system with the needs of employers in the Newark region.

The City of Newark also partners with non-profit organizations like Newark Alliance. Newark Alliance seeks to establish a trained, competitive workforce in Newark that can respond to the evolving needs of the regional labor market. To do this, the Alliance collaborates with employers, public and private funders, and the public workforce system to prepare a high-quality, high-demand labor force. Further, the Alliance designs innovative solutions that encourage more residents to engage in the labor force and persist through career pathways leading to promising employment opportunities.

The Alliance's flagship workforce initiative is CareerWorks, the Greater Newark WorkForce Funders Collaborative, one of the only 32 regional workforce collaboratives in the country. The Collaborative supports workforce partnerships focused on a dual bottom line: meeting needs of employers in high growth/high wage industries and meeting the needs of low-income workers.

**Does your jurisdiction participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)?**

No.

**If so, what economic development initiatives are you undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.**

**Discussion**

## ***MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion***

### **Are there areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")**

Newark has many neighborhoods in which residents are more affected by multiple housing problems than the general City population. Lower-income households, female-headed households, special needs subpopulations, rent-burdened and overcrowded households and those households living in older sectors of the City (with older housing stock) are more affected by multiple housing problems.

### **Are there any areas in the jurisdiction where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")**

The City of Newark is a majority minority city; however there have been some changes within the demographic trends of Newark. Currently the City is 49.7 percent African-American, compared to 50.1 percent African-American five years ago. In addition, the Hispanic/Latino population has increased substantially over the past decade and now comprises 36 percent of the population, compared with less than 20 percent a decade ago. The White (Non-Hispanic/Latino) population comprises 10 percent of Newark's population, with Asian, Native American and multiple races making up the balance of the City.

### **What are the characteristics of the market in these areas/neighborhoods?**

During this Consolidated Plan period the City will implement a place-based approach focusing on distressed neighborhoods, helping transform them into model neighborhoods of prosperity and opportunity. In preparing this market analysis, the City assessed city-wide market indicators, as well as indicators in the five Wards.

### **Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?**

Newark's neighborhoods are diverse in their makeup of housing stock and resources for residents. /

### **Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?**

Invest Newark and the City of Newark have recently partnered to create the first land bank agreement in the State of New Jersey. The goal of this project is to reduce blight, increase health and well-being for Newark residents, increase housing and business opportunities, and effectively manage the sale and rehabilitation of vacant land.

***MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households - 91.210(a)(4), 91.310(a)(2)***

**Describe the need for broadband wiring and connections for households, including low- and moderate-income households and neighborhoods.**

In the State of New Jersey, 90 percent of households have a computer at home and 84 percent of households have a broadband connection. In Newark, those numbers are far lower. 82 percent of households have a computer at home, but only 68 percent of households have a broadband connection. Students have moved online, and many more households are working from home as a result of the pandemic. In order to keep Newark residents on pace with the rest of the State, it is vital that low- and moderate-income households gain access to broadband internet at affordable rates.

**Describe the need for increased competition by having more than one broadband Internet service provider serve the jurisdiction.**

Access to computers that are connected to high-speed internet have become integral to how most Americans live their lives, receive information, and conduct business. As more and more information portals, service providers, and public resources transition to online platforms, digital inequities can surface with low-income households, often left feeling the impact of the digital divide. Disparate access to computers and high-speed internet can correlate with the inequality of household income, race, ethnicity, and educational achievement. The lack of high-speed internet can also be detrimental to economic development efforts in low-income areas as it reduces capacity for residents to work from home, start home-based businesses, and develop entrepreneurial enterprises. Newark Fiber is a homegrown internet service provider that is geared toward providing fast, low-cost internet to Newark residents and businesses. Newark Fiber is currently concentrated in the Central Ward, but has goals of moving into the other Wards as soon as possible.

**MA-65 Hazard Mitigation - 91.210(a)(5), 91.310(a)(3)**

**Describe the jurisdiction's increased natural hazard risks associated with climate change.**

The City of Newark is a large basin sloping toward the Passaic River, with marshlands around the Newark Bay. The Newark Bay connects to the New York Bay, which opens into the Atlantic Ocean. Newark's relative closeness to the Atlantic Coast makes it vulnerable to the effects of climate change, including rising sea levels. While the precise rate of sea level rise is uncertain, current models indicate that climate change will cause the rate to increase. Essex County's 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan includes the most current data on projected sea level rise and action steps that should and can be taken to mitigate damage. These data were sourced during the HMP planning process from a variety of sources, including but not limited to the NJ Office of Emergency Management, FEMA Region II, the National Weather Service, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association, as well as regional colleges and universities, utility companies, and other stakeholders. Sea level rise increases the risks coastal communities face from coastal hazards (floods, storm surges, and chronic erosion). It may also lead to the loss of important coastal habitats. Sea level along the New Jersey Coast has risen by more than 16 inches since 1911, double the global average (NOAA NCEI 2019). The historical rate of sea level rise along the New Jersey coast over the past 50 years was 0.12 to 0.16 inches per year (Miller and Kopp 2013). If this rate of change continues, it could result in the threat of more sustained extreme storm surges, increased coastal erosion, escalating inundation of coastal wetlands and saline intrusion.

**Describe the vulnerability to these risks of housing occupied by low- and moderate-income households based on an analysis of data, findings, and methods.**

According to Headwaters Economics, which produces risk assessment reports related to environmental hazards and climate change, low income is one of the strongest predictors for compromised health and ability to recover from disruptions. This is true across many types of risk, including those from extreme weather, climate change, and environmental stresses. Natural disasters disproportionately impact the poor because of factors such as inadequate housing, social exclusion, diminished ability to evacuate, lack of property insurance, and more acute emotional stress. Low-income people also are more likely to be overlooked during emergency response following disasters. Low-income people are more likely to live or work in areas with greater exposure to environmental hazards such as particulate matter or ozone. They also are more likely to work outdoors, with greater exposure to climate-related risks. The poor are least likely to have health insurance, and poor health outcomes related to environmental risks like air pollution are exacerbated for those who do not have health insurance. 28% of Newark residents are living in poverty, and nearly 20% of families with children. High numbers of people living in poverty, experiencing housing instability and homelessness, living with disabilities, and other factors increase the overall risk of vulnerability to environmental disasters and climate change.



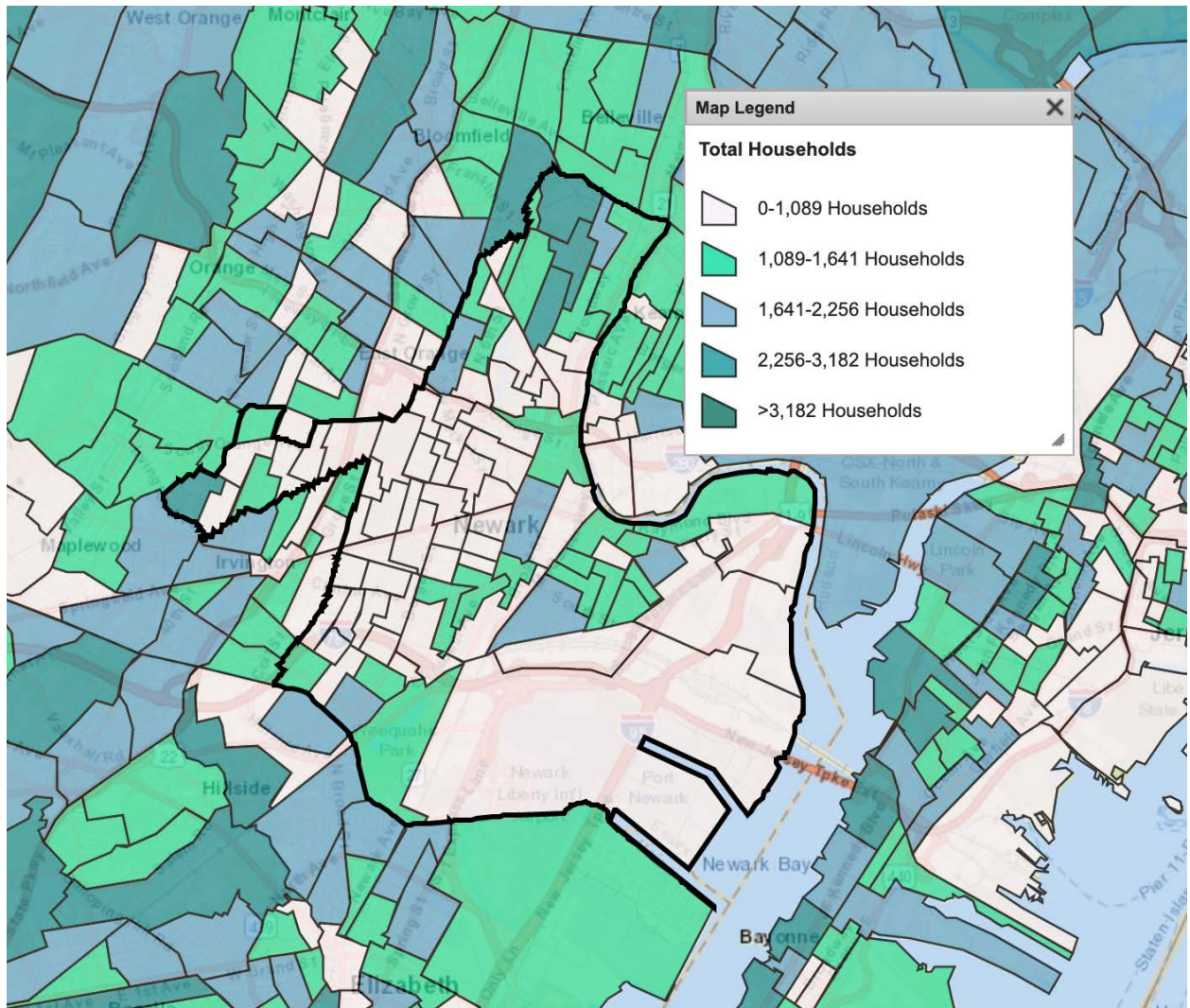


Fig. 1, Total Households

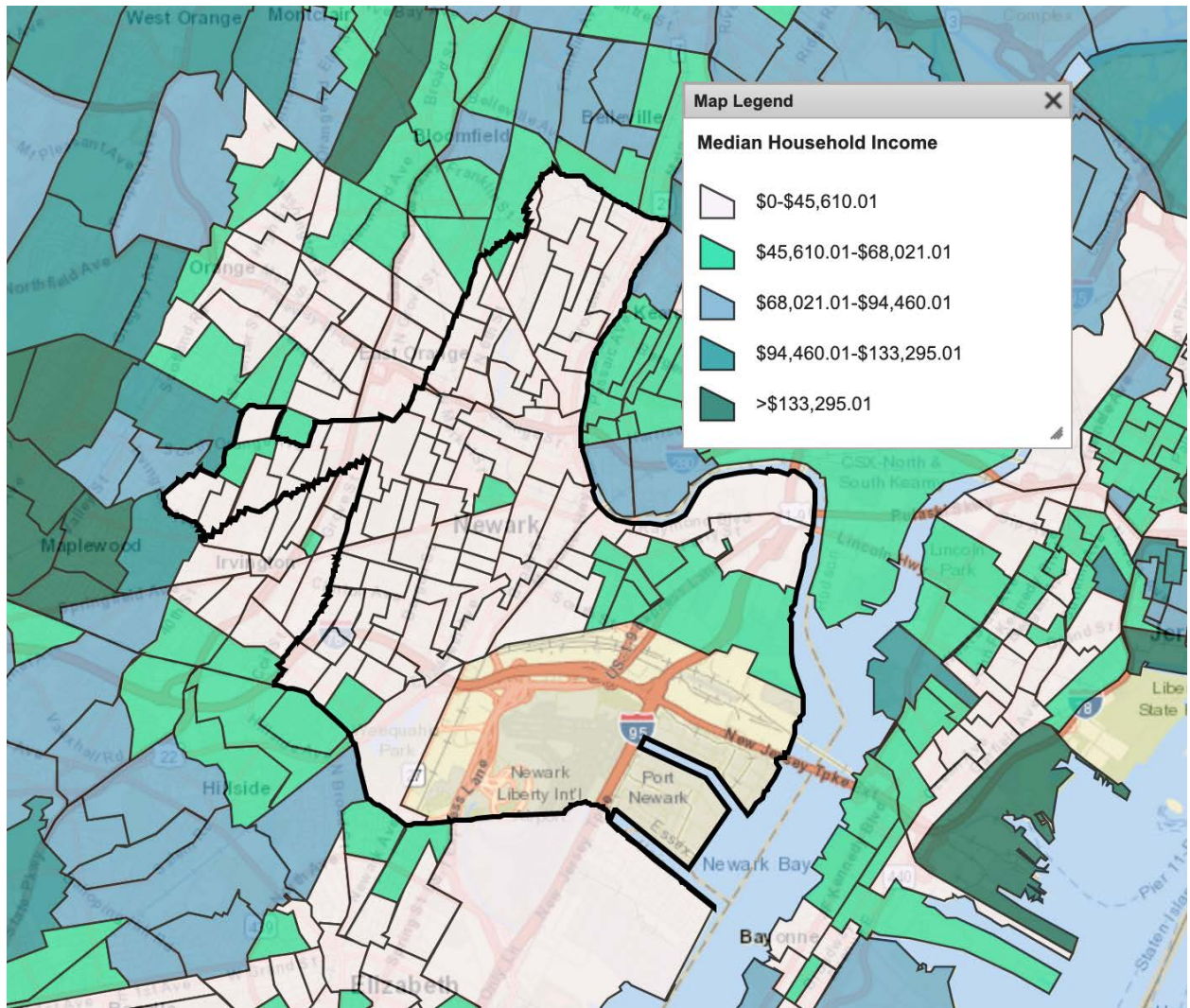


Fig. 2, Median Household Income



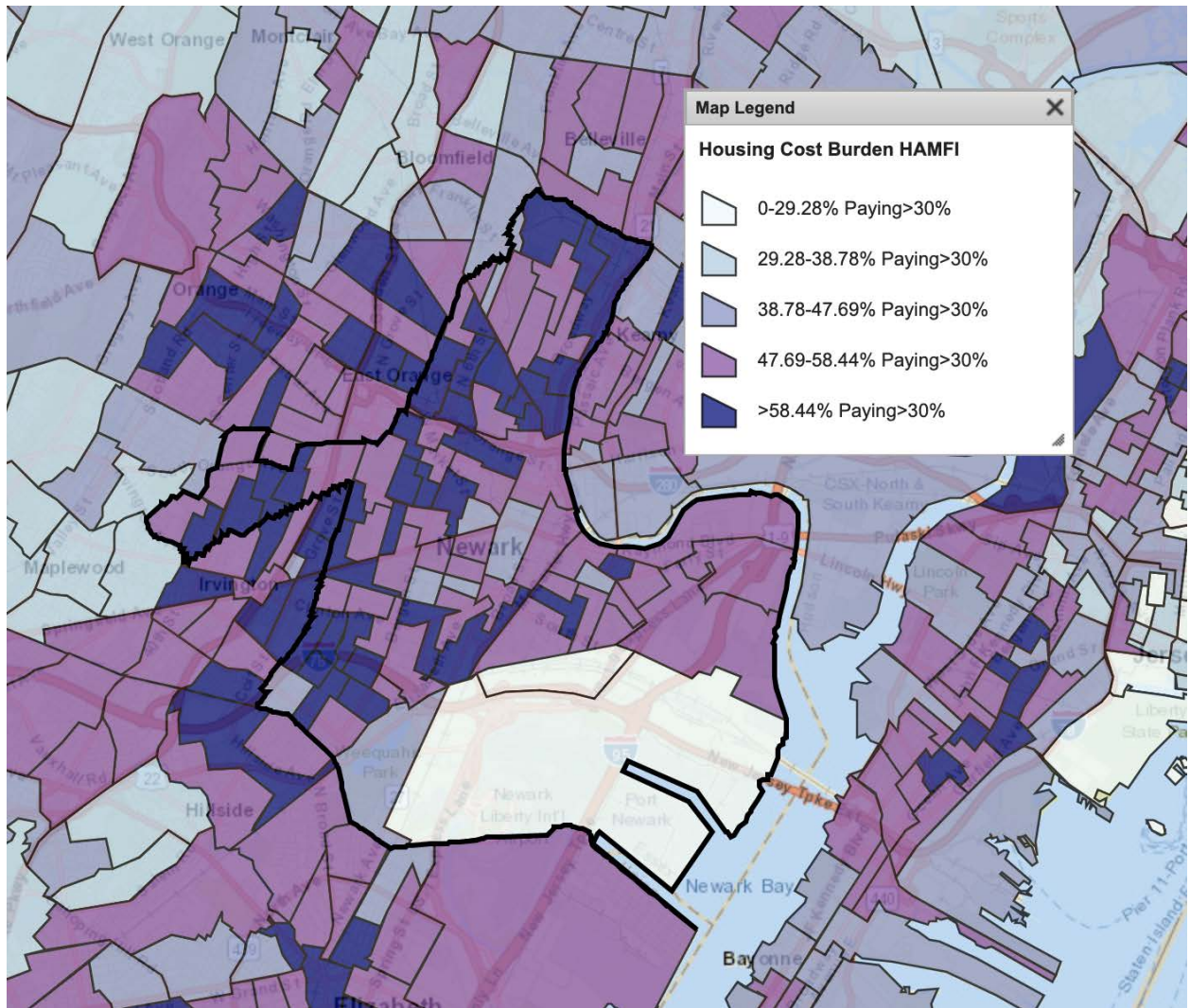


Fig. 3, Housing Cost Burden HAMFI

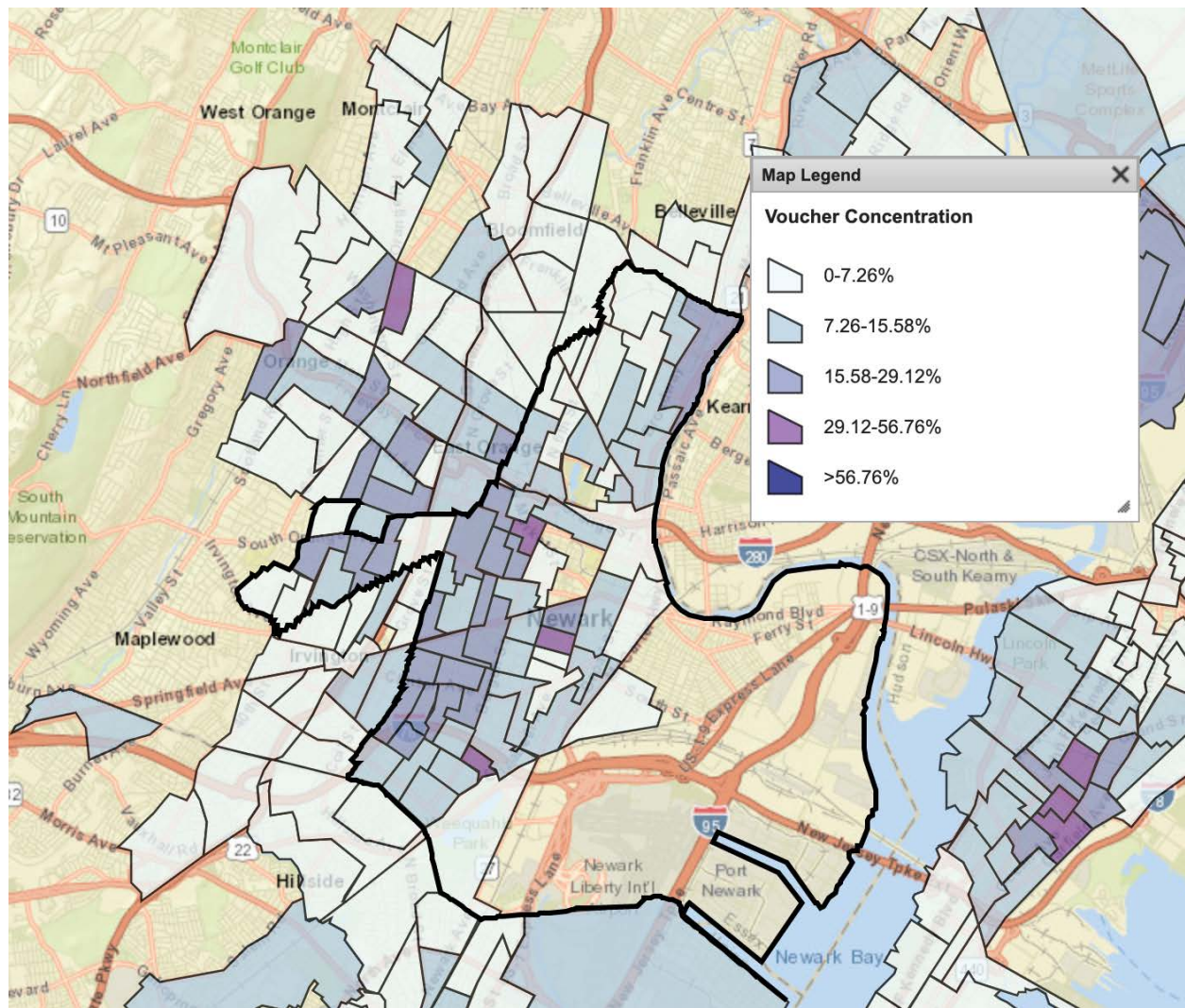


Fig. 4, Voucher Concentration



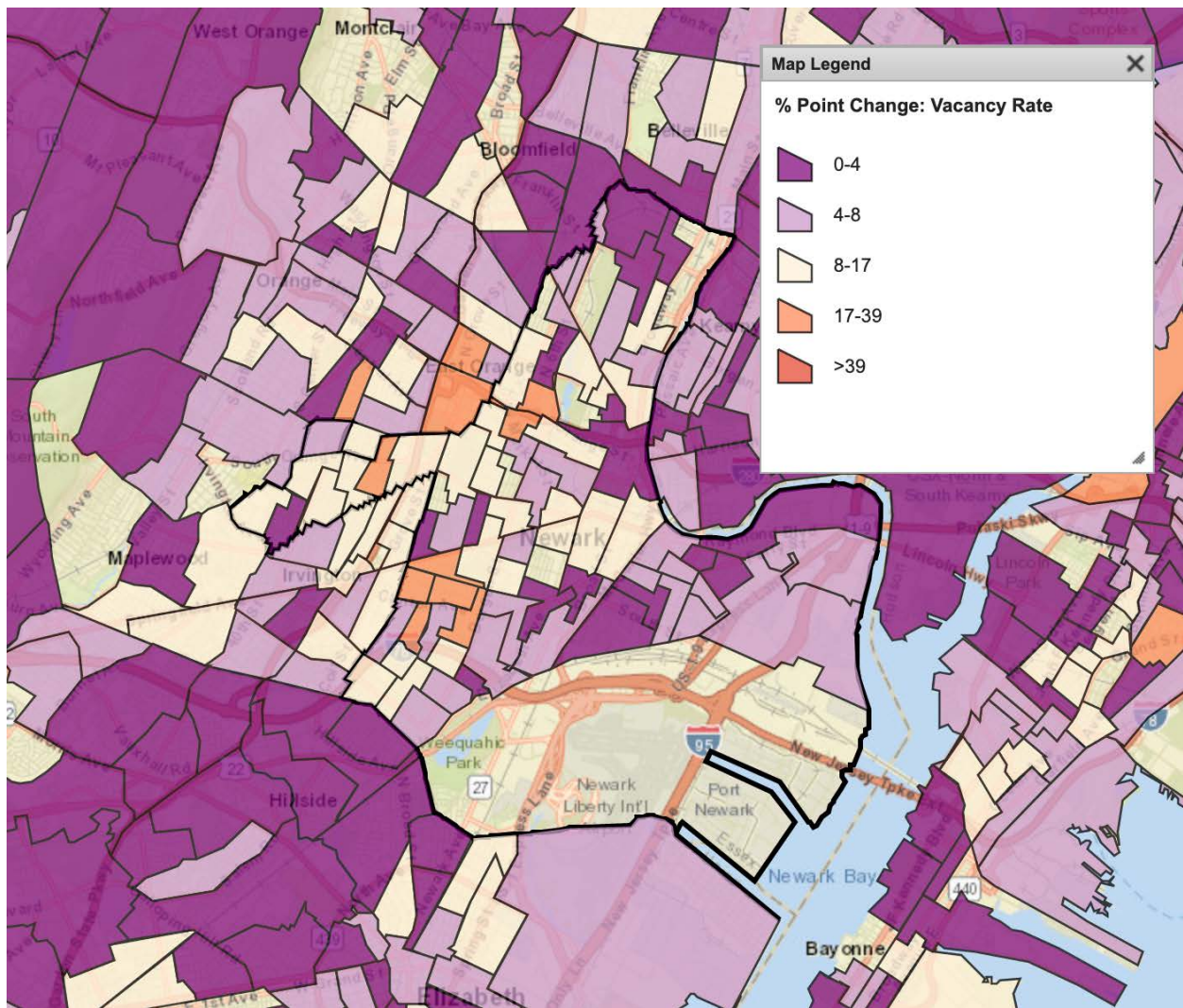


Fig. 5, Percentage Point Change in Vacancy Concentration

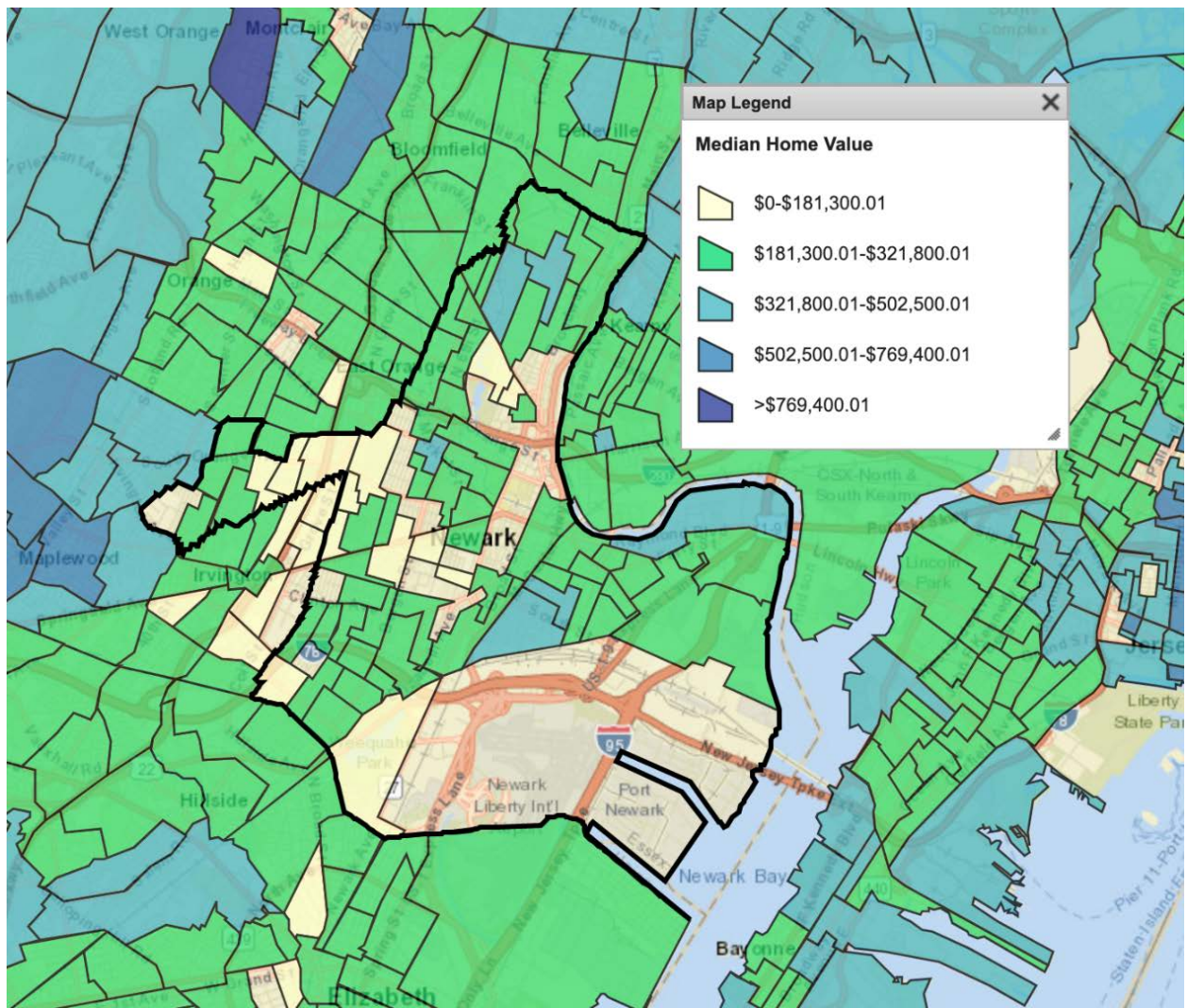


Fig. 6, Median Home Value



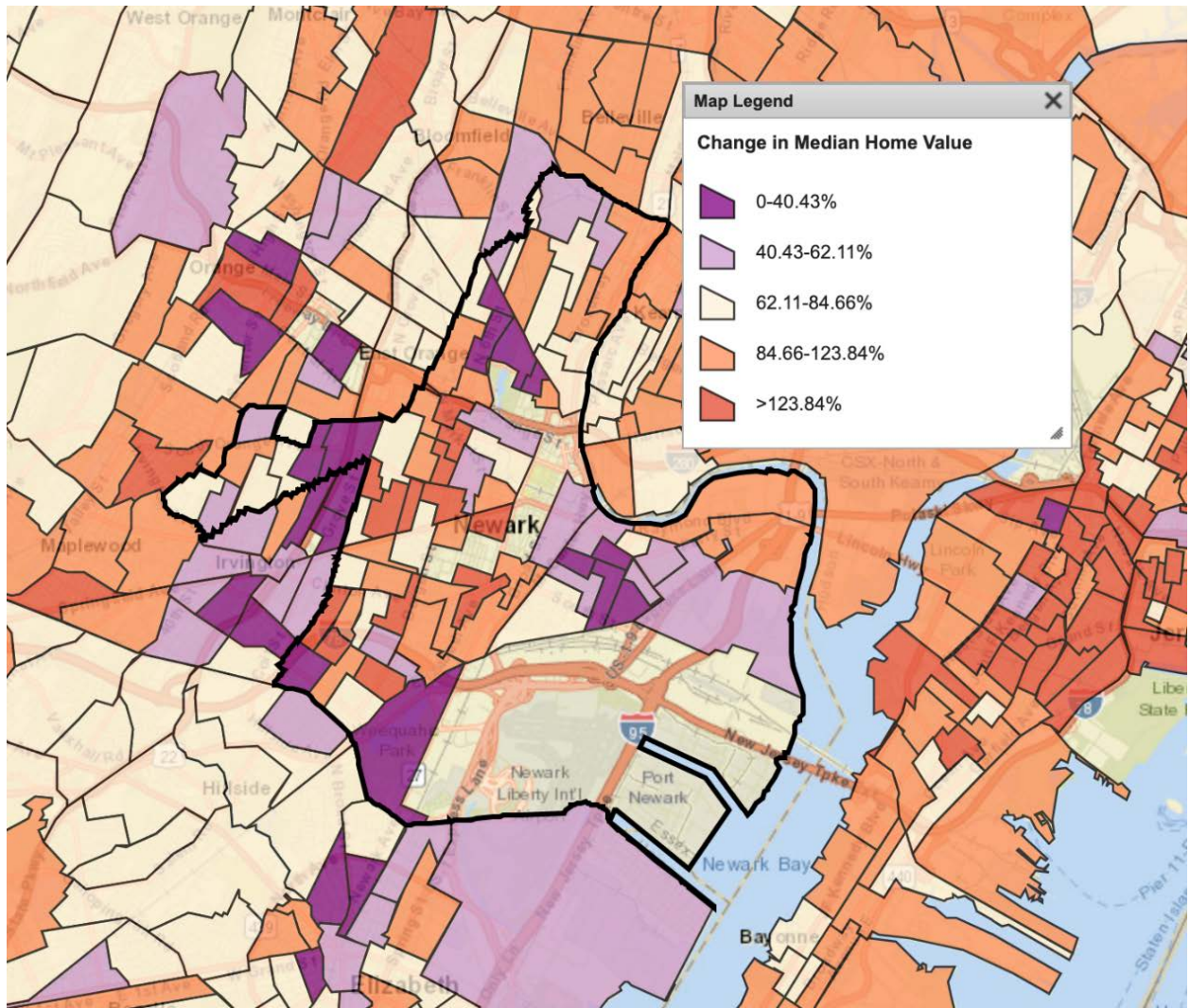


Fig. 7, Change in Median Home Value

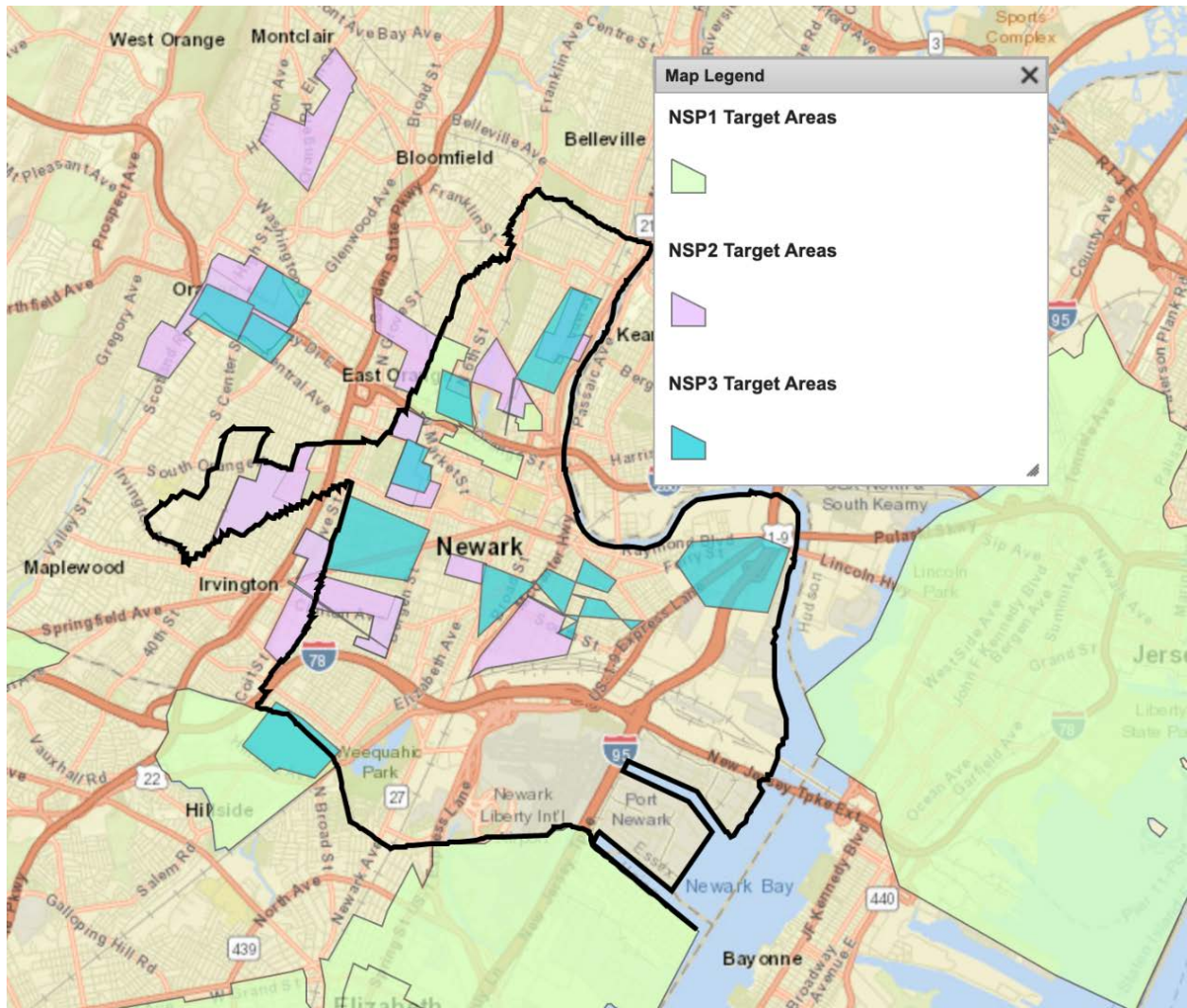


Fig. 8, NSP Target Areas



## Strategic Plan

### SP-05 Overview

#### Strategic Plan Overview

#### 2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan Needs Assessment Overview

The City has identified and aligned strategies, programs, activities, and HUD resources toward the following six (6) impact objectives, targeting neighborhood-specific and city-wide challenges:

1. *Promote Inclusive and Equitable Development*– The City of Newark is committed to a range of inclusive solutions, including inviting community feedback into the development process, focusing on geographic areas of greatest need, and decreasing barriers to access to work and entrepreneurship for residents.
2. *Improve Housing Conditions* – Many of Newark’s homeowners and renters are cost burdened and struggle to pay their mortgages and rent on a monthly basis. This indicator is particularly daunting in certain neighborhoods. Newark’s rapid growth will not leave behind our most vulnerable residents. Programs implemented under this Consolidated Plan will strive to increase access to affordable housing, preserve existing affordable housing stock, support the creation of a land bank, and more.
3. *Improve Safety and Reduce Crime* – Key to Newark’s success is a robust plan to make the whole City safer. We do this by building trust between residents and law enforcement, increasing prevention resources, and utilizing trauma-informed care in not only social work, but also the medical and law enforcement communities.
4. *Prioritize Community Engagement Across Sectors* – Mayor Ras Baraka is committed to transparent leadership and collaborative processes- for all Newark stakeholders. To be truly successful, any program or initiative needs active and meaningful engagement from across the community.
5. *Embrace Green Initiatives* – Newark has embarked upon a large-scale sustainability effort that will improve quality of life, environmental health, and green economic opportunity across the City. Improving and maintaining our green spaces, supporting green workforce development initiatives, and supporting efforts to reduce unsafe conditions that lead to negative health outcomes are examples of this effort.
6. *Reduce Homelessness* – The population of homeless individuals has decreased over time, but the pandemic, high unemployment rate, and level of cost burdened renters and owners suggests the need for continued attention. The nation is at risk of an eviction crisis, and Newark is as well. A strategy that addresses both the at-risk and existing homeless population will be employed.

The above impact objectives, and more specifically, the strategies, programs, and activities implemented will align with CPD’s Performance Measurement Framework. The Strategic Plan section of this Plan details the outcome-based framework that the City will implement during

the 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan period. During the 2019 program year the City prioritized economic development activities targeting large-scale development projects and employment training programs to directly or indirectly increase economic opportunities for City residents.

**SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1)****Geographic Area**

1	<b>Area Name:</b>	<b>City-wide</b>
	<b>Area Type:</b>	<b>Local Target area</b>
	<b>Other Target Area Description:</b>	
	<b>HUD Approval Date:</b>	
	<b>% of Low/ Mod:</b>	
	<b>Revital Type:</b>	<b>Comprehensive</b>
	<b>Other Revital Description:</b>	
	<b>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</b>	
	<b>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</b>	
	<b>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</b>	
	<b>Identify the needs in this target area.</b>	
	<b>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</b>	
	<b>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</b>	
2	<b>Area Name:</b>	<b>South Ward MNI</b>
	<b>Area Type:</b>	<b>Local Target area</b>
	<b>Other Target Area Description:</b>	
	<b>HUD Approval Date:</b>	
	<b>% of Low/ Mod:</b>	
	<b>Revital Type:</b>	<b>Comprehensive</b>
	<b>Other Revital Description:</b>	

	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
3	Area Name:	TBD MNIs
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
4	Area Name:	West Ward MNI

<b>Area Type:</b>	<b>Local Target area</b>
<b>Other Target Area Description:</b>	
<b>HUD Approval Date:</b>	
<b>% of Low/ Mod:</b>	
<b>Revital Type:</b>	<b>Comprehensive</b>
<b>Other Revital Description:</b>	
<b>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</b>	
<b>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</b>	
<b>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</b>	
<b>Identify the needs in this target area.</b>	
<b>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</b>	
<b>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</b>	

**Table 52 - Geographic Priority Areas**

## General Allocation Priorities

*Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA)*

During the Consolidated Plan period, the City will implement a place-based approach to help neighborhoods in distress transform themselves into neighborhoods of prosperity and opportunity. The City will also invest HUD funding in city-wide strategies aligned with its impact objectives. Target areas will be continually evaluated and identified by their overall level of distress and disinvestment and opportunities, including access to local job centers, proximity to key commercial corridors, level of cost burdened owners and renters, crime and public safety, vacancy rates, poverty levels, among other key indicators.

In developing Newark Forward and this Plan, the City assessed the nexus of need and opportunity, and the importance of investing HUD funds to maximize impact and achieve outcomes (rather than outputs). The City agreed on the following six (6) impact objectives to inform strategies and activities for the Consolidated Plan period:

1. *Promote Inclusive and Equitable Development*– The City of Newark is committed to a range of inclusive solutions, including inviting community feedback into the development process, focusing on geographic areas of greatest need, and decreasing barriers to access to work and entrepreneurship for residents.
2. *Improve Housing Conditions* – Many of Newark’s homeowners and renters are cost burdened and struggle to pay their mortgages and rent on a monthly basis. This indicator is particularly daunting in certain neighborhoods. Newark’s rapid growth will not leave behind our most vulnerable residents. Programs implemented under this Consolidated Plan will strive to increase access to affordable housing, preserve existing affordable housing stock, support the creation of a land bank, and more.
3. *Improve Safety and Reduce Crime* – Key to Newark’s success is a robust plan to make the whole City safer. We do this by building trust between residents and law enforcement, increasing prevention resources, and utilizing trauma-informed care in not only social work, but also the medical and law enforcement communities.
4. *Prioritize Community Engagement Across Sectors* – Mayor Ras Baraka is committed to transparent leadership and collaborative processes- for all Newark stakeholders. To be truly successful, any program or initiative needs active and meaningful engagement from across the community.
5. *Embrace Green Initiatives* – Newark has embarked upon a large-scale sustainability effort that will improve quality of life, environmental health, and green economic opportunity across the City. Improving and maintaining our green spaces, supporting green workforce development initiatives, and supporting efforts to reduce unsafe conditions that lead to negative health outcomes are examples of this effort.
6. *Reduce Homelessness* – The population of homeless individuals has decreased over time, but the pandemic, high unemployment rate, and level of cost burdened renters and owners suggests the need for continued attention. The nation is at risk of an eviction crisis, and Newark is as well. A strategy that addresses both the at-risk and existing homeless population will be employed.

## **Discussion**

Newark's many neighborhoods occupy many points along a continuum, from the strongest-market neighborhoods, with the greatest housing demand and highest prices, to the weakest, where few people choose to live and prices are low. The strength of a neighborhood is closely related to many factors, including housing availability and quality, education, health outcomes, access to resources, public safety, and volume of new construction activity.

Because of these varied intersecting relationships, a neighborhood's market conditions impact virtually any neighborhood change strategy pursued. Understanding neighborhood-level market conditions can better influence the strategies and resources used to impact those neighborhoods. In developing this Plan, the City not only analyzed the conditions of the housing market, but also invited community input about the various priorities that might impact program and initiative success.

In an effort to target and maximize the impact of federal funds and foster positive change within Newark's neighborhoods and key development nodes or corridors, the City will focus HUD-funded activities, programs, and strategies on the aforementioned key objectives. Based on the comprehensive planning process that resulted in 2018's Newark Forward blueprint, the City is able to recommend strategies and activities for this five-year Consolidated Plan. Between Newark Forward, a robust community engagement process, and consultations with stakeholders from across the spectrum of investment, the City has identified and aligned strategies, programs, activities, and HUD resources toward the identified impact objectives.

Throughout the research and writing process for this planning document, staff of key City departments that receive HUD funding and the Administration have collaborated to define the parameters of this approach through meetings and other regular interactions. City staff will continue to work together while embarking on a participatory process involving City departments and agencies, key stakeholders, and the public to refine and develop the City's approach to targeted investment through outcome-based planning.

## SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2)

### Priority Needs

Table 53 – Priority Needs Summary

1	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<i>Promote Inclusive and Equitable Development</i>
	<b>Priority Level</b>	TBD
	<b>Population</b>	TBD
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	South Ward MNI West Ward MNI TBD MNIs City-wide--TBD
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	The City of Newark is committed to a range of inclusive solutions, including inviting community feedback into the development process, focusing on geographic areas of greatest need, and decreasing barriers to access to work and entrepreneurship for residents.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Needs Assessment and Market Analysis
	<b>Population</b>	TBD
2	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<i>Improve Housing Conditions</i>
	<b>Priority Level</b>	TBD
	<b>Population</b>	TBD



	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	South Ward MNI West Ward MNI TBD MNIs City-wide--TBD
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Improve Housing Conditions
	<b>Description</b>	Many of Newark's homeowners and renters are cost burdened and struggle to pay their mortgages and rent on a monthly basis. This indicator is particularly daunting in certain neighborhoods. Newark's rapid growth will not leave behind our most vulnerable residents. Programs implemented under this Consolidated Plan will strive to increase access to affordable housing, preserve existing affordable housing stock, support the creation of a land bank, and more.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Needs Assessment and Market Analysis
	<b>Population</b>	TBD
3	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<i>Improve Safety and Reduce Crime</i>
	<b>Priority Level</b>	TBD
	<b>Population</b>	TBD
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	South Ward MNI West Ward MNI TBD MNIs City-wide--TBD
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	Key to Newark's success is a robust plan to make the whole City safer. We do this by building trust between residents and law enforcement, increasing prevention resources, and utilizing trauma-informed care in not only social work, but also the medical and law enforcement communities.

	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Needs Assessment and Market Analysis
	<b>Population</b>	TBD
4	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<i>Prioritize Community Engagement Across Sectors</i>
	<b>Priority Level</b>	TBD
	<b>Population</b>	TBD
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	South Ward MNI West Ward MNI TBD MNIs City-wide--TBD
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	Mayor Ras Baraka is committed to transparent leadership and collaborative processes- for all Newark stakeholders. To be truly successful, any program or initiative needs active and meaningful engagement from across the community.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Needs Assessment and Market Analysis
	<b>Population</b>	TBD
5	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<i>Embrace Green Initiatives</i>
	<b>Priority Level</b>	TBD
	<b>Population</b>	TBD
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	

	<b>Description</b>	Newark has embarked upon a large-scale sustainability effort that will improve quality of life, environmental health, and green economic opportunity across the City. Improving and maintaining our green spaces, supporting green workforce development initiatives, and supporting efforts to reduce unsafe conditions that lead to negative health outcomes are examples of this effort.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Needs Assessment and Market Analysis
	<b>Population</b>	TBD
6	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<i>Reduce Homelessness</i>
	<b>Priority Level</b>	TBD
	<b>Population</b>	TBD
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	South Ward MNI West Ward MNI TBD MNIs City-wide--TBD
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	The population of homeless individuals has decreased over time, but the pandemic, high unemployment rate, and level of cost burdened renters and owners suggests the need for continued attention. The nation is at risk of an eviction crisis, and Newark is as well. A strategy that addresses both the at-risk and existing homeless population will be employed.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Needs Assessment and Market Analysis
	<b>Population</b>	TBD

**Narrative (Optional)**

DRAFT

**SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)**

**Influence of Market Conditions**

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	<p>TBRA is the fastest way to provide affordable housing and reduce rental housing costs to those in need, because it partners with rental housing owners who have vacancies that can be used by voucher holders. As the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis in this document clearly demonstrates, thousands of Newark renter households are cost burdened and overcrowded and theoretically eligible for TBRA. A challenge of TBRA is dependency on landlords' willingness to participate in a contractual relationship with EHD and/or HUD; the willingness to accept TBRA and responsibilities is inherent in that agreement. However, given the level of cost burdened renters throughout the City, providing TBRA to eligible households will be an activity the City pursues under this Consolidated Plan period, in conjunction with vacancy/blight reduction strategies.</p>
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	<p>Similar forces, variables, and market characteristics that influence the use of TBRA above, are applicable to the use of TBRA to serve persons with special needs who are not homeless. Persons with special needs who are not homeless have an arguably greater need than the general low-income population which is eligible for TBRA. However, TBRA use by special needs tenants requires proximity and willingness of service providers to help TBRA clients maintain stable housing. Effective partnerships between affordable housing developers/providers and social service providers may not exist or possess the capacity to meet this need.</p>

New Unit Production	As the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis in this document clearly shows, thousands of Newark households are cost burdened and overcrowded, with low- and extremely low-income households concentrated in areas throughout the City. Although new construction activity is occurring and supported by the City, the City will pursue infill construction, mixed-income development, and preservation of existing affordable housing where possible.
Rehabilitation	As the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis in this document clearly show, thousands of Newark households are cost burdened and overcrowded. These households are theoretically eligible for rehabilitated affordable housing units if sufficient resources existed to acquire and rehabilitate them. Typically the City's rehabilitation projects leverage City dollars with other sources, such as LIHTC, for combined acquisition and rehabilitation activities. The City will pursue comprehensive rehabilitation activities where possible, as well as more targeted rehabilitation efforts like energy efficient improvements for cost burdened homeowners.
Acquisition, including preservation	As the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis in this document clearly demonstrates, thousands of Newark households are cost burdened and overcrowded and theoretically eligible for newly acquired and rehabilitated affordable housing units. Typically the City's rehabilitation projects leverage City dollars with other sources, such as LIHTC, for combined acquisition and rehabilitation activities. Given the aging housing stock in Newark's neighborhoods, modernization through acquisition and rehabilitation/preservation is a priority.

**Table 54 – Influence of Market Conditions**





## **SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)**

### **Introduction**

The 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan focuses on deploying federal, state, and local public and private resources in an outcome-based strategy designed to maximize the impact of City efforts. Overall, the amount of federal funds received by the City significantly decreased during the term of the previous Consolidated Plan (2015-2019). Below is a description of the anticipated HUD resources that the City expects to leverage during this Consolidated Plan period.

HOME provides formula grants to States and localities that communities use – often in partnership with local non-profit groups – to fund a wide range of activities, including building, buying, and/or rehabilitating affordable housing for rent or homeownership or providing direct rental assistance to low-income people. HOME is the largest federal block grant to state and local governments designed exclusively to create affordable housing for low-income households.

The CDBG Entitlement Program provides annual grants on a formula basis to entitled cities and counties to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons. Section 108 is the loan guarantee component of CDBG and provides communities with a source of financing for economic development, housing rehabilitation, public facilities, and large-scale physical development projects. This flexibility makes it one of the most potent and important public investment tools that HUD offers to local governments. The Section 108 loan guarantee program allows local governments to transform a small portion of their CDBG funds into federally guaranteed loans large enough to pursue physical and economic revitalization projects capable of renewing entire neighborhoods. Such public investment is often needed to catalyze private economic activity, providing the initial resources or simply the confidence that private firms and individuals may need to invest in distressed areas.

ESG is a formula grant program. Eligible recipients generally consist of metropolitan cities, urban counties, territories, and states. ESG funds may be used for five program components: 1) street outreach; 2) emergency shelter; 3) homelessness prevention; 4) rapid re-housing assistance; and 5) HMIS. Up to 7.5 percent of a recipient's total allocation can be used for administrative activities.

HOPWA is the only federal program dedicated to the housing needs of people living with HIV/AIDS. Under HOPWA, HUD makes grants to local communities, states, and non-profit organizations for projects that benefit low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families. HOPWA funds may be used for a wide range of housing, social services, program planning, and development costs. These include (but are not limited to) the acquisition, rehabilitation, or new construction of housing units; costs for facility operations; rental assistance; and short-term payments to prevent homelessness. An essential component in providing housing assistance for this targeted special needs population is the coordination and delivery of support services. Consequently, HOPWA funds also may be used for services including (but not limited to) assessment and case management, substance abuse treatment,

mental health treatment, nutritional services, job training and placement assistance, and assistance with daily living.

#### Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
<b>CDBG</b>	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	7,327,046	0	0	TBD	36,635,230	See above.

<b>HOM E</b>	public - federal	Acquisition  Homebuyer assistance  Homeowner rehab  Multifamily rental new construction  Multifamily rental rehab  New construction for ownership  TBRA	2,686,893	0	0	TBD	13,434,465	See above.
<b>HOP WA</b>	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities  Permanent housing placement  Short term or transitional housing facilities  STRMU  Supportive services  TBRA	5,789,337	0	0	TBD	28,946,685	See above.

<b>ESG</b>	publi c - feder al	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing	627,104	0	0	TBD	3,135,520	See above.
		Financial Assistance						
		Overnight shelter						
		Rapid re- housing (rental assistance)						
		Rental Assistance						
		Services						
		Transitional housing						
<b>Secti on 108</b>	publi c - feder al	Acquisition	TBD	0	0	TBD	TBD	
		Economic Development						
		Housing						
		Other						

**Table 55 - Anticipated Resources**

**Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied**

Newark is committed to fostering partnerships across sectors in efforts to achieve its goals. The many projects in the works throughout the City, as well as a number of initiatives recommended in Newark Forward, are made possible through the combination of federal and other funds. The City anticipates investing HUD funds in several of these projects to secure affordable housing and jobs for Newark residents and spur much-needed revitalization to Newark's neighborhoods.

**If appropriate, describe publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan**

The City holds a public auction on city-owned vacant properties for first-time homebuyers and residential and commercial development. These properties are leveraged to achieve the outcomes and impact objectives outlined in this Plan.

The City also targets city-owned properties for clearance and remediation of environmental contaminants as part of a blight reduction strategy.

## **Discussion**

**SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)**

Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.

<b>Responsible Entity</b>	<b>Responsible Entity Type</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Geographic Area Served</b>
City of Newark	Government	Economic development Ownership Planning Public Housing Rental Neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
City of Newark-DHHS	Government	Homelessness Non-Homeless special needs	Jurisdiction
Economic Development Corporation	Government	Economic development	Jurisdiction

**Table 56 - Institutional Delivery Structure**

## **Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System**

The City of Newark cannot implement its Consolidated Plan without a strong institutional structure and close intra- and intergovernmental cooperation. The City's institutional structure is composed of segments of the public sector – local, county, and state – as many as 100 non-profit organizations, and another 100 for-profit companies, developers, and financial corporations. Major partner organizations are specified on the following pages by name.

### **City Public Agencies**

- Department of Administration, Office of the Business Administrator: Overall policy-making, management and decision-making for all local community development and planning initiatives; coordination of all HUD programs and requirements that involve more than one City agency, including Consolidated Plan coordination; and IDIS administration.
- Department of Administration, Office of Management and Budget: Fiscal planning for all community development activities and coordination of HUD programs with other federal and state aid and City operating budget.
- Department of Administration, Office of Partnerships and Grants Management: Responsible for Consolidated Plan reporting on the four formula programs to HUD and development and coordination of CDBG (public services).
- Department of Finance: Financing of all community development activities, including bonding programs; grant accounting and grant accounts payable; and internal auditing of grants.
- EHD, Office of the Director: Planning and management of all City housing and economic development initiatives in accordance with policies of the City administration; and all regulatory aspects of land use and real property, through the Boards of Adjustment and Zoning, Central Planning, and Rent Control.
- EHD, Division of Housing and Real Estate: Design, planning, and implementation of all assisted housing programs, under the supervision of the Director's Office; development of "mainstream" housing elements of the Consolidated Plan including HOME and CDBG funds; and planning and implementation, under the Director's Office, of all housing and economic redevelopment activities (i.e., real property acquisition, relocation of families and businesses, and management and disposal of city-owned properties).
- DOH: Assistance with design, planning, and implementation of all special needs housing programs, involving City and Essex County welfare recipients, people with AIDS, elderly persons, and homeless persons; development of special needs housing elements of the Consolidated Plan; development and coordination of HOPWA within the Newark-Essex County MSA; and administration of ESG funds.
- Department of Neighborhood and Recreational Services, Division of Inspections and Enforcement: Residential and commercial property code enforcement.
- Department of Neighborhood and Recreational Services, Division of Demolition and Clearance: Emergency demolitions and clearance of properties.

**Availability of services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV and mainstream services**

<b>Homelessness Prevention Services</b>	<b>Available in the Community</b>	<b>Targeted to Homeless</b>	<b>Targeted to People with HIV</b>
<b>Homelessness Prevention Services</b>			
Counseling/Advocacy	x	x	x
Legal Assistance	x		
Mortgage Assistance	x		x
Rental Assistance	x	x	x
Utilities Assistance	x		x

<b>Street Outreach Services</b>			
Law Enforcement	x		
Mobile Clinics			
Other Street Outreach Services	x	x	x

<b>Supportive Services</b>			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	x	x	x
Child Care	x		
Education	x		
Employment and Employment Training	x	x	
Healthcare	x		
HIV/AIDS	x	x	x
Life Skills	x		
Mental Health Counseling	x		
Transportation	x		



Other			
Other			

**Table 57 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary**

**Describe how the service delivery system including, but not limited to, the services listed above meet the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth)**

Newark Housing Authority (NHA)

NHA, the City's public housing authority, is responsible for the development and operations of more than 7,000 dwelling units for low-income and extremely low-income Newark residents. NHA works in close cooperation with the City to plan, design, develop, and operate public housing. The Department of Economic & Housing Development and NHA are currently developing strategies to secure affordable units in expiring HUD-funded, multi-family projects.

County of Essex

- Department of Economic Development, Training and Employment: Operates housing grant programs, primarily Balanced Housing and Regional Contribution Agreements; public housing authority activities in Newark, including Section 8 vouchers; and coordinates its own Consolidated Plan with local entitlement cities.
- Department of Health and Community Wellness and Human Services: Coordinates housing services for special needs populations, in cooperation with the City.
- Essex-Newark Continuum of Care (CoC): Coordinates strategies and activities to identify and serve homeless populations.

Non-profit Organizations

Many non-profit organizations exist throughout Newark and the Essex County area to assist homeless individuals and families as well as non-homeless special needs individuals with their needs, including shelter, healthcare, and job skills training. The City maintains relationships with these organizations so that goals and priorities are aligned accordingly for the benefit of all served.

**Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness, including, but not limited to, the services listed above**

Despite deliberate and innovative efforts, the City continues to face long-term challenges, including the loss of federal, stimulus and other funding, the need to leverage and integrate resources and services for greater impact, and the need to enhance its ability to create an

impact of its investments in the communities. Some of these challenges within the institutional delivery structure will be addressed with specific actions that the City intends to take during this new Consolidated Plan period.

The loss of funding and decreases in HUD programs over the last several years, notably in the CDBG and HOME programs, has not only reduced program funding, but has also dramatically reduced funds available to support the administrative structure within City agencies and the non-profit subrecipient and CHDO community.

In determining the strategies and targeting of resources, the City routinely considers the needs of special needs and homeless populations, which will continue to be a focus of HUD-funded programs and activities.

**Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs--**

The City of Newark will partner with non-profit and other third-party service organizations to continue its ongoing evaluation of priority needs, and will utilize those partnerships in developing creative, efficient solutions to any gaps in institutional structure and service delivery.

## SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

### Goals Summary Information

Objective	Program	Category	Measure	Funding Source
<b>Promote Inclusive and Equitable Development</b>	Create Equitable Growth Advisory Council.	Economic Development	Creation of Council	CDBG
	Coordinate infrastructure improvements such as sidewalks and landscaping in coordination with neighborhood plans and concentrations of development.	Non-Housing Community Development	# of Improvements	CDBG, Section 108
	Continue the work of the Model Neighborhoods Initiative	Economic Development		CDBG
	Advance local procurement initiatives that increase small business contracting participation with the city and corporations/ anchors.	Economic Development	# of local contracts	CDBG, HOME
	Develop comprehensive programs that further entrepreneurship.	Economic Development	Increase % locally-owned businesses	CDBG
<b>Improve Housing Conditions</b>	Rehabilitate, renovate, demolish abandoned, unsafe, foreclosed upon, and unused properties so that they can be repurposed.	Non-Housing Community Development	# of properties	HOME, Section 108
	Create a land bank.	Non-Housing Community Development	Creation of land bank	
	Develop and implement programs that fund emergency repairs for Newark homeowners.	Affordable Housing	Decrease % of homes in need of repair	CDBG
	Upgrade, renovate, and rehab existing public facilities to support neighborhood wellbeing.	Non-Housing Community Development	Increase use of facilities/Decrease % of facilities in need of repair	CDBG, ESG
<b>Improve Safety and Reduce Crime</b>	Support community-focused policing.	Non-Housing Community Development		CDBG

	Create emergency housing for victims of domestic violence and other emergencies.	Homelessness	Increase # of units	ESG
	Increase access to education and training in trauma-informed care.	Non-Housing Community Development		CDBG
	Support lead-based paint testing and abatement in affordable housing and other rehabilitation projects.	Affordable Housing	Decrease in LBP-impacted units	LBPCF, HOME
<b>Prioritize Community Engagement Across Sectors</b>	Create a Community Engagement Commission.	Non-Housing Community Development	Creation of Commission	CDBG
	Require all City departments to support robust community engagement.	Non-Housing Community Development	Full compliance	CDBG
<b>Embrace Green Initiatives</b>	Create and maintain green spaces in every neighborhood.	Non-Housing Community Development	Increase in sq-ft green space.	CDBG, Section 108
	Develop and support initiatives geared toward improving public health outcomes.	Non-Housing Community Development	Decreased public health indicators (er visits, lead poisoning, asthma, smokers, etc)	CDBG
	Incorporate green building practices in all new development.	Economic Development	Increase # of units incorporating green	CDBG, HOME
	Increase access to education and training in new green jobs.	Economic Development	Increase # of jobs	CDBG
<b>Reduce Homelessness</b>	Produce more housing that specifically addresses the needs of target groups.	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Increase # of units	HOME, HOPWA, ESG
	Reduce evictions, foreclosures, and cost burden for renters and homeowners.	Homelessness	Decrease # evictions, foreclosures/ Decrease % cost burdened	CDBG, HOME, Section 108
	Fund homelessness prevention programs and services.	Homelessness	Decrease # homeless population	ESG

**Table 58 – Goals Summary**

**Goal Descriptions**

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1	<b>Goal Name</b>	Promote Inclusive and Equitable Development
	<b>Goal Description</b>	The City of Newark is committed to a range of inclusive solutions, including inviting community feedback into the development process, focusing on geographic areas of greatest need, and decreasing barriers to access to work and entrepreneurship for residents.
2	<b>Goal Name</b>	Improve Housing Conditions
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Many of Newark's homeowners and renters are cost burdened and struggle to pay their mortgages and rent on a monthly basis. This indicator is particularly daunting in certain neighborhoods. Newark's rapid growth will not leave behind our most vulnerable residents. Programs implemented under this Consolidated Plan will strive to increase access to affordable housing, preserve existing affordable housing stock, support the creation of a land bank, and more.
3	<b>Goal Name</b>	Improve Safety and Reduce Crime
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Key to Newark's success is a robust plan to make the whole City safer. We do this by building trust between residents and law enforcement, increasing prevention resources, and utilizing trauma-informed care in not only social work, but also the medical and law enforcement communities.
4	<b>Goal Name</b>	Prioritize Community Engagement Across Sectors
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Mayor Ras Baraka is committed to transparent leadership and collaborative processes- for all Newark stakeholders. To be truly successful, any program or initiative needs active and meaningful engagement from across the community.
5	<b>Goal Name</b>	Embrace Green Initiatives
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Newark has embarked upon a large-scale sustainability effort that will improve quality of life, environmental health, and green economic opportunity across the City. Improving and maintaining our green spaces, supporting green workforce development initiatives, and supporting efforts to reducing unsafe conditions that lead to negative health outcomes are examples of this effort.
6	<b>Goal Name</b>	Reduce Homelessness

<b>Goal Description</b>	The population of homeless individuals has decreased over time, but the pandemic, high unemployment rate, and level of cost burdened renters and owners suggests the need for continued attention. The nation is at risk of an eviction crisis, and Newark is as well. A strategy that addresses both the at-risk and existing homeless population will be employed.
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**Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2)**

Newark anticipates directing affordable housing funding to assist the maximum number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families as possible, given funding limitations.

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c)

**Need to Increase the Number of Accessible Units (if Required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement)**

About 13 percent of all public housing units are occupied by older adults (aged 62 or older) and another 13 percent by disabled families. Accessibility features are a need among all units, being requested by 43 percent of families in public housing.

**Activities to Increase Resident Involvements**

The Newark Housing Authority involves residents in decision-making and other processes often, including seeking resident feedback for the creation of its Annual Plan. Residents are also involved in the implementation of ROSS programming, as well as public safety initiatives throughout its properties.

**Is the public housing agency designated as troubled under 24 CFR part 902?**

No, as of 1/2020.

**Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation**



## **SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h)**

### **Barriers to Affordable Housing**

The Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) is a comprehensive review of a jurisdiction's laws, regulations, and administrative policies, procedures, and practices affecting the location, availability, and accessibility of housing, as well as an assessment of conditions, both public and private, affecting fair housing choice. Impediments to fair housing choice are any actions, omissions, or decisions taken because of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin which restrict housing choices, or any actions, omissions, or decisions which have the effect of restricting housing choices or the availability of housing choices on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin. Policies, practices, or procedures that appear neutral on their face, but which operate to deny or adversely affect the provision of housing to persons of a particular race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin may constitute such impediments.

Fair housing continues to be an unachieved goal in many communities in the nation. The City of Newark is fortunate that discriminatory practices have not been employed locally. This trend may be attributed to many possible factors, including 1) a relatively diverse population; 2) a high percentage of minority residents; and 3) a cohesive community spirit, where residents exhibit a concern and willingness to support their neighbors. While local conditions are favorable to fair housing, the possibility of discrimination is present.

### **Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing**

Currently, Newark's fair housing activities consist of four (4) key areas: 1) education; 2) assistance to minority families; 3) local compliance; and 4) special programs. The coordination and subsequent monitoring of these activities will enable the City to measure and report the progress of its fair housing efforts. With the public and private sector working together, freedom of choice in housing can continue to be a reality for the City's residents.

## **SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)**

### **Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs**

Newark's priorities and strategies indicate a shift in its homeless response system from one of emergency and temporary housing to one of prevention and permanent housing. This transition, however, will require some level of funding for emergency or transitional housing.

The City of Newark has adopted the Essex-Newark CoC approach to addressing the needs of homeless and at-risk populations. Newark is part of the Essex-Newark CoC and coordinates with Essex County on strategies and activities to identify and serve homeless populations. The Essex-Newark CoC addresses the housing and supportive service needs in each stage of the process to help homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing and independent living. As identified in this Plan, permanent supportive housing is a priority need in Newark. Newark is committed to providing both housing and support services for homeless persons and working to end incidences of homeless in Newark.

### **Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons**

- *Homeless Prevention* – Aims to reduce the number of individuals and families who become homeless by providing rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to allow families and individuals to stay in their homes.
- *Housing* – This element signifies a shift to a housing-first strategy, helping persons rapidly exit homelessness by placing them directly into permanent, low-income housing, with wraparound services as needed. Three core strategies emerge from this element, including:
  - *Housing production* – new construction, rehabilitation, and leasing of units;
  - *Access to housing* – rapid re-housing and housing-first activities; and
  - *Interim housing* – development of an interim housing model and technical assistance to shelters transitioning to this model.
- *Coordinated Services* – Increases the speed, accuracy, and effectiveness of service delivery and housing placement by streamlining entry into the system, eliminating service barriers, and creating a web-based, real-time view of housing and services available throughout the system.
- *Data Quality and Performance Management* – Continuously improves the quality and comprehensiveness of the program and resource data in Newark and provides regular community reports.
- *Employment, Training, and Education* – Increases employment, training, and career opportunities for homeless and formerly homeless individuals through dedicated partnerships with mainstream workforce agencies, educational institutions, and public- and private-sector employers.
- *Advocacy and Community Awareness* – Expands community awareness and support for ending homelessness through outreach, regular reporting, and ongoing opportunities to join us in this work. We will advocate for changes to public policies that undermine or delay efforts to end homelessness.

- *Financing* – Secures funding necessary to reach homeless program objectives through increased leveraging of federal, state, and local funds; expanded philanthropic support; and reinvestment of cost-savings.

### **Chronically Homelessness Strategy Summary**

Although the number of reported chronic homeless persons represents only a fraction of the homeless population in Newark, the City has developed a strategy to address the chronically homeless subpopulation. This strategy includes a “housing-first” and “interim housing” model to provide housing as quickly as possible, allowing time to assess the specific needs and recommend appropriate services. The City of Newark is incorporating substance abuse programs and coordinating with service providers to develop related case management services. Ultimately, chronically homeless persons will need long-term supportive housing options. Research continues to demonstrate that, in many cases, the most effective intervention for chronically homeless persons is Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH). PSH provides a permanent rental subsidy and wrap-around services for those with significant barriers to housing. Newark is working to develop an adequate supply of permanent supportive housing to meet the needs of chronically homeless persons.

## **SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i)**

### **Actions to address LBP hazards and increase access to housing without LBP hazards**

The City of Newark has embarked on an unprecedented effort to replace all lead service water lines citywide, targeting the removal of the roughly 18,000 pipes in a three-year span. Thanks in part to a program funded by Essex County, the City is providing the replacements free of charge.

Newark's DOH is the department charged with coordinating the City's lead-based paint strategy. DOH's Childhood Lead Poison Prevention Program (CLPPP) provides medical and environmental management for lead-burdened children and conducts lead screening to mitigate the effects of lead.

Unique to Newark, the DOH maintains 15 lead-safe house units to temporarily house families so that families have safe shelter while making necessary renovations to their lead-contaminated properties. They are usually full, but there is no waiting list. The DOH also maintains walk-in barrier free testing sites.

### **How are the actions listed above related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards?**

Lead exposure continues to be a serious issue for children in Newark, but the most recent lead data show signs of improvement. A lower percentage of children tested at elevated levels of lead than in 2017, although the screening rate was roughly the same in both years. However, this still accounts for roughly five percent of children who were screened. Over the last five years, lead exposure in children is trending downward, and is likely to continue on that track due to the exhaustive efforts of the City.

Lead levels in water also declined in the second half of 2019, as corrosion control chemicals to reduce lead exposure took effect. Water testing results continue to show elevated levels of lead in water taps across Newark. Of the 359 tap water samples tested in Newark in the first half of 2019, 46 percent tested above the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) action level for lead of 15 parts per billion (ppb). This decreased to 28 percent in the second half of the year, consistent with the introduction of lead corrosion controls to the city's water.

### **How are the actions listed above integrated into housing policies and procedures?**

The Newark Housing Authority includes language on LDP hazards in its guidance for residents, and has a robust identification and mitigation plan for its properties. Owners and renters throughout Newark are informed of the risks of LBP and have opportunities to participate in renovation and rehabilitation programs, with the assistance of City funding and the DOH lead-safe housing units.

## **SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j)**

### **Jurisdiction Goals, Programs and Policies for reducing the number of Poverty-Level Families**

Much of Newark's anti-poverty strategy is the sum of the strategies in this five-year Consolidated Plan. The barriers to realizing the City's objectives are founded in existing economic conditions, involve complex forces that impact human development, and can only be removed by partnerships that transcend local boundaries. Although recent data indicates the total number of households living in poverty is declining, this data does not necessarily reflect the current and ongoing pandemic and its effects on Newark residents.

The City plans to continue pursuing several large-scale development projects to aid in this effort. It also is committed to increasing access to homeownership for Newark's low- to moderate-income families.

### **How are the Jurisdiction poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies coordinated with this affordable housing plan.**

In line with Newark Forward and the Mayor's overall vision of the City of Newark, this Consolidated Plan purposefully focuses on economic and community development and housing.

The anti-poverty strategy intends to be a comprehensive approach of housing assistance, social services, and employment and training programs—all aiming to reduce households in poverty.

## **SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230**

**Describe the standards and procedures that the jurisdiction will use to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and will use to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements**

Consistent with regulations of 24 CFR, Newark, as a grantee of HUD funds, is responsible for ensuring that CDBG, ESG, HOME, and HOPWA funds are used in accordance with all program requirements. Additionally, the City is responsible for determining the adequacy of performance under Subrecipient agreements and procurement contracts and taking appropriate action when performance is inadequate or problems arise. The City's monitoring procedures ensure compliance of HUD-funded programs and enforce performance standards of Subrecipients and various partner agencies. Two Newark agencies primarily monitor and oversee all Subrecipient contracts. DOH has internal control procedures that require written notification to a Subrecipient that does not respond to requests to sign a contract or, having done so, does not submit reimbursement requests on a regular basis. Generally, written warnings are issued within sixty (60) days. The department attempts to be flexible and responsive to extenuating circumstances and does not rigidly impose a schedule of sanctions. Very few public service subrecipients are late in submitting payment requests.

EHD's Division of Housing Assistance monitors and oversees all HOME and CDBG activities, as well as many Subrecipient activities, including multi-year renovations of public facilities. The Division has a written set of procedures for monitoring and approving construction, change orders, and progress payments and close-outs.

All departments under which a Subrecipient provides Consolidated Plan activities must:

- Execute separate written agreements with all Subrecipients that delineate all provisions of the federal regulations for the corresponding program and stipulate conditions for receiving funds, including performance and compliance requirements;
- Monitor Subrecipients through documentation review and routine site visits to ensure Subrecipient activities comply with program requirements;
- Provide technical assistance to Subrecipients or take effective corrective action, as needed, with Subrecipients that are non-compliant; and
- Complete performance evaluation and close out all projects within 90 days of activity completion.

City departments maintain routine contact with Subrecipients and require monthly reporting on programmatic and fiscal activities. A "Monthly Project Status Report" must be submitted by each funded non-profit no later than the 10th day of the following month in which the activity occurs. Each Department maintains internal control procedures that require written notification to a Subrecipient that fails to execute a contract once it has been adopted by the Municipal Council or which, after the contract is executed, fails to submit reimbursement requests on a regular basis.

## Expected Resources

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## **AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(c)(1,2)**

### **Introduction**

The 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan focuses on deploying federal, state, and local public and private resources in an outcome-based strategy designed to maximize the impact of City efforts (despite fewer resources). Overall, the amount of federal funds received by the City has significantly decreased over the last ten years.

HOME provides formula grants to States and localities that communities use – often in partnership with local non-profit groups – to fund a wide range of activities, including building, buying, and/or rehabilitating affordable housing for rent or homeownership or providing direct rental assistance to low-income people. HOME is the largest federal block grant to state and local governments designed exclusively to create affordable housing for low-income households.

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### **Anticipated Resource**

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public-fed	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	2,686,893					HOME funds will be used to provide affordable housing including multifamily, rental, new construction, rehabilitation, and homebuyer activities to families whose household income is at 80% of the Area Median Income or less. Assistance will be provided in the form of grants and/or loans to for-profit and non-profit developers as gap financing.

CDBG	public-fed	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	7,327,046						The CDBG funds will be used to benefit low-and-moderate income persons through various social and economic programs, assisting with housing needs and eliminating slums and blight in targeted areas.
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HOPW A	public -fed	Perm anent housi ng in faciliti es Perm anent housi ng place ment Short term or transi tional housi ng faciliti es	5,789,3 37						The HOPWA program funds will used to serve homeless and non- homeless persons who meet income guidelines and are infected/ and or affected by HIV/AIDS through Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) and Community Residential Programs while providing information and supportive services.
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ESG	public-fed	Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	627,104					Funds will be used for Emergency Shelters, Warming Centers, Homeless Prevention, Rapid Re-Housing and Street Outreach with the primary goal of eliminating homelessness
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Section 108	public-fed							Will provide recipients with the ability to leverage their annual grant allocation to access low-cost, flexible financing for economic development, housing, public facility, and infrastructure projects.
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**Table 59 - Expected Resources – Priority Table**

**Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied**

Newark is committed to fostering partnerships across sectors in efforts to achieve its goals. The many projects in the works throughout the City, as well as a number of initiatives recommended in Newark Forward, are made possible through the combination of federal and other funds. The City anticipates investing HUD funds in several of these projects to secure affordable housing and jobs for Newark residents and spur much-needed revitalization to Newark's neighborhoods.

**If appropriate, describe publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan**

The City holds a public auction on city-owned vacant properties for first-time homebuyers and residential and commercial development. These properties are leveraged to achieve the outcomes and impact objectives outlined in this Plan.

The City also targets city-owned properties for clearance and remediation of environmental contaminants as part of a blight reduction strategy.

**Discussion**





## Annual Goals and Objectives

### AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

#### Goals Summary Information

Objective	Program	Category	Measure	Funding Source
<b>Promote Inclusive and Equitable Development</b>	Create Equitable Growth Advisory Council.	Economic Development	Creation of Council	CDBG
	Coordinate infrastructure improvements such as sidewalks and landscaping in coordination with neighborhood plans and concentrations of development.	Non-Housing Community Development	# of Improvements	CDBG, Section 108
	Continue the work of the Model Neighborhoods Initiative	Economic Development		CDBG
	Advance local procurement initiatives that increase small business contracting participation with the city and corporations/anchors.	Economic Development	# of local contracts	CDBG, HOME
	Develop comprehensive programs that further entrepreneurship.	Economic Development	Increase % locally-owned businesses	CDBG
<b>Improve Housing Conditions</b>	Rehabilitate, renovate, demolish abandoned, unsafe, foreclosed upon, and unused properties so that they can be repurposed.	Non-Housing Community Development	# of properties	HOME, Section 108
	Create a land bank.	Non-Housing Community Development	Creation of land bank	
	Develop and implement programs that fund emergency repairs for Newark homeowners.	Affordable Housing	Decrease % of homes in need of repair	CDBG
	Upgrade, renovate, and rehab existing public facilities to support neighborhood wellbeing.	Non-Housing Community Development	Increase use of facilities/Decrease % of facilities in need of repair	CDBG, ESG

<b>Improve Safety and Reduce Crime</b>	Support community-focused policing.	Non-Housing Community Development		CDBG
	Create emergency housing for victims of domestic violence and other emergencies.	Homelessness	Increase # of units	ESG
	Increase access to education and training in trauma-informed care.	Non-Housing Community Development		CDBG
	Support lead-based paint testing and abatement in affordable housing and other rehabilitation projects.	Affordable Housing	Decrease in LBP-impacted units	LBPCF, HOME
<b>Prioritize Community Engagement Across Sectors</b>	Create a Community Engagement Commission.	Non-Housing Community Development	Creation of Commission	CDBG
	Require all City departments to support robust community engagement.	Non-Housing Community Development	Full compliance	CDBG
<b>Embrace Green Initiatives</b>	Create and maintain green spaces in every neighborhood.	Non-Housing Community Development	Increase in sq-ft green space.	CDBG, Section 108
	Develop and support initiatives geared toward improving public health outcomes.	Non-Housing Community Development	Decreased public health indicators (er visits, lead poisoning, asthma, smokers, etc)	CDBG
	Incorporate green building practices in all new development.	Economic Development	Increase # of units incorporating green	CDBG, HOME
	Increase access to education and training in new green jobs.	Economic Development	Increase # of jobs	CDBG
<b>Reduce Homelessness</b>	Produce more housing that specifically addresses the needs of target groups.	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Increase # of units	HOME, HOPWA, ESG
	Reduce evictions, foreclosures, and cost burden for renters and homeowners.	Homelessness	Decrease # evictions, foreclosures/ Decrease % cost burdened	CDBG, HOME, Section 108
	Fund homelessness prevention programs and services.	Homelessness	Decrease # homeless population	ESG

**Table 60 – Goals Summary**

**Goal Descriptions**

1	<b>Goal Name</b>	Promote Inclusive and Equitable Development
	<b>Goal Description</b>	The City of Newark will direct HUD funding for Action Plan year 2020-2021 in accordance with the stated goals below.
2	<b>Goal Name</b>	Improve Housing Conditions
	<b>Goal Description</b>	The City of Newark will direct HUD funding for Action Plan year 2020-2021 in accordance with the stated goals below.
3	<b>Goal Name</b>	Improve Safety and Reduce Crime
	<b>Goal Description</b>	The City of Newark will direct HUD funding for Action Plan year 2020-2021 in accordance with the stated goals below.
4	<b>Goal Name</b>	Embrace Green Initiatives
	<b>Goal Description</b>	The City of Newark will direct HUD funding for Action Plan year 2020-2021 in accordance with the stated goals below.
5	<b>Goal Name</b>	Prioritize Community Engagement Across Sectors

	<b>Goal Description</b>	The City of Newark will direct HUD funding for Action Plan year 2020-2021 in accordance with the stated goals below. .
6	<b>Goal Name</b>	Reduce Homelessness
	<b>Goal Description</b>	The City of Newark will direct HUD funding for Action Plan year 2020-2021 in accordance with the stated goals below.

## **Projects**

### **AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)**

#### **Introduction**

The City of Newark is submitting this 2020-2021 Action Plan as the first annual action plan under the new 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan period in accordance with Consolidated Plan regulations found at §92.220. An annual Action Plan is required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) from all jurisdictions receiving annual entitlements of formula grants. This summary provides an overview of the goals and objectives during the 2020-2021 Action Plan year, including available and potential resources, funding priorities and projects, and various HUD-funded program information. The City of Newark anticipates receiving the following HUD entitlement grants during the 2020-2021 program year:

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG); \$15,137,770.00

HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME); \$2,686,893.00

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA); \$6,631,850.00 and

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG). \$8,248,493.00

This Annual Action Plan outlines activities that will be undertaken during the program year beginning September 1, 2020 and ending August 31, 2021. All activities identified in this Action Plan are based on current priorities and the outcome-based framework presented in the plan. By addressing these priorities, the City strives to meet local objectives identified in the 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan. All proposed activities and projects are intended to principally benefit citizens of Newark who have extremely low-, low-, and moderate-incomes and populations that have special needs, such as the homeless, elderly, disabled persons, persons with HIV/AIDS, and other special needs populations.

The City will fund the following projects during the 2020-2021 program year. Administrative categories are not included in the table below.

#### **Projects**

#	Project Name
1	CDBG - General Planning and Administration
2	CDBG - Demolition
3	CDBG - Clearance/Remediation of Contaminated Sites
4	CDBG - Public Improvement
5	CDBG - Commercial Rehabilitation/Facade Improvements
6	CDBG - Rental Housing Development/Rehabilitation: Project Delivery
7	CDBG - Public Facilities and Improvements: Public Buildings
8	CDBG - Public Facilities and Improvements: Project Delivery
9	CDBG - City Public Services: Department of Health and Community Wellness
10	CDBG - City Public Services: Art Programs
11	Home Investment Partnership Program: HOME - Administration
12	Home Investment Partnership: Rental Housing Development/Rehabilitation
13	Home Investment Partnership: CHDO Housing Development
14	ESG15 Newark - Emergency Solutions Grants: HESG

**Table 61 – Project Information**

**Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs**

Allocation priorities have been developed through consultation with various City departments, non-profit organizations, and stakeholders. The primary obstacle to addressing underserved needs is funding availability.

**AP-38 Project Summary**  
**Project Summary Information**

[DATA FORTHCOMING]

DRAFT

1	<b>Project Name</b>	CDBG - General Planning and Administration
	<b>Target Area</b>	Citywide
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Provide public services to enhance quality of life for low to moderate income persons
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	
	<b>Funding</b>	:
	<b>Description</b>	These funds will be used to plan and administer all aspects of the CDBG program, including legal, fiscal, personnel; coordination with related projects and oversight of subrecipients. Salaries and wages and other expenses for the Departments of Administration, Finance, Economic and Housing Development, as well as the Office of Management and Budget to plan activities.
	<b>Target Date</b>	12/31/20
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Over 50,000 people will be assisted from the administered programs
	<b>Location Description</b>	Citywide
2	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Administration
	<b>Project Name</b>	CDBG - Demolition
	<b>Target Area</b>	Various locations throughout the City
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Clearance or demolition of substandard structures and hazardous contaminants.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Removal of potentially dangerous structures and neighborhood beautification
	<b>Funding</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	These funds will be used for the demolition, clean-up, and board-up of blighted properties.



	<b>Target Date</b>	12/31/20
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	
	<b>Location Description</b>	
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	
3	<b>Project Name</b>	CDBG - Clearance/Remediation of Contaminated Sites
	<b>Target Area</b>	Various locations throughout the City
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Redevelopment
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Focused on addressing environmental contamination and obstacles preventing development of blighted areas, specifically in areas with imminent threats to human health and the environment. The funds will be utilized for environmental assessments, contamination, remediation and other related activities to facilitate redevelopment.
	<b>Funding</b>	:
	<b>Description</b>	These funds will be used to remediate, clear contaminated sites, or demolish various properties throughout the City (specifically Brownfield Remediation).
	<b>Target Date</b>	12/31/20
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	N/A
	<b>Location Description</b>	
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	
4	<b>Project Name</b>	CDBG - Public Improvement

	<b>Target Area</b>	Citywide
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Improve Public Infrastructure
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Improve Public Infrastructure and Facilities
	<b>Funding</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	This will fund several public improvement projects throughout the City.
	<b>Target Date</b>	12/31/20
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	
	<b>Location Description</b>	
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	
5	<b>Project Name</b>	CDBG - Commercial Rehabilitation/Facade Improvements
	<b>Target Area</b>	
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Projects focused towards commercial and economic development, addressing public facilities and streetscape activities, and increasing community engagement in the neighborhoods.
	<b>Funding</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	This will fund facade improvements as well as large scale physical developments consistent with redevelopment plans targeting key development nodes and neighborhoods.
	<b>Target Date</b>	12/31/20

	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	
	<b>Location Description</b>	
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	
<b>6</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	CDBG - Rental Housing Development/Rehabilitation: Project Delivery
	<b>Target Area</b>	Citywide
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Rehabilitation of owner occupied housing.  Rehabilitation of multi-family rental housing, with special consideration given to housing with units for seniors and those with physical disabilities.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	To meet the deficit in quality affordable housing
	<b>Funding</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	This will fund eligible staff salaries and benefits expenses directly related to the delivery and carrying out of CDBG eligible rental housing development and rehabilitation projects and activities.
	<b>Target Date</b>	12/31/20
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Over 20 families
	<b>Location Description</b>	Citywide
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	
<b>7</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	CDBG - Public Facilities and Improvements: Public Buildings

	<b>Target Area</b>	Low- and Moderate-income areas
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Improvements to infrastructure (streets, sidewalks, curbs, etc.) in predominantly low- and moderate-income areas.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Infrastructure
	<b>Funding</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	These funds will be used to revitalize existing or develop new public and homeless facilities, such as those serving youth, seniors, homeless, special needs, and disabled populations.
	<b>Target Date</b>	12/31/20
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	It is estimated that 10,000 residents will be assisted through Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/ Moderate Income Housing Benefit
	<b>Location Description</b>	Citywide
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	
8	<b>Project Name</b>	CDBG - Public Facilities and Improvements: Project Delivery
	<b>Target Area</b>	Citywide improvement
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Non-Housing Community Development
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	
	<b>Funding</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	This will fund eligible staff salaries and benefits expenses directly related to the delivery and carrying out of CDBG eligible public facilities and improvement projects and activities.
	<b>Target Date</b>	12/31/20

	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	
	<b>Location Description</b>	
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	
9	<b>Project Name</b>	CDBG - City Public Services: Department of Health and Community Wellness
	<b>Target Area</b>	Citywide
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Crisis services for children, adults, and special populations, educational programs for children and youth, employment training and placement services, food security, services for seniors and the homeless, shelter operations and services, housing counseling, and transportation services.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Crucial quality of life and upward social and economic mobility
	<b>Funding</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	These funds will be used to provide funding for public services to support project delivery associated with the following Department of Health and Community Wellness Programs (as well as other pending programs): 1. Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, which targets children residing in the City of Newark per objectives as specified by the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services and in accordance with the Center for Disease Control and Prevention and provides the inspection of dwellings of children who have been identified as lead poisoned and also educates about lead poisoning.; 2. Health Education and Control of Communicable Diseases, which provides health education classes to 2,000 individuals; and, 3. Lead Safe House, which relocates families throughout the city of Newark who are living in lead contaminated housing.
	<b>Target Date</b>	12/31/20

	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	
	<b>Location Description</b>	
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	
10	<b>Project Name</b>	CDBG - City Public Services: Art Programs
	<b>Target Area</b>	Citywide
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Youth Services / Low-Mod Income
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Non-Housing Community Development
	<b>Funding</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	These funds will be used to provide funding for public services to support City-Wide arts initiatives including programming out of the recently established Arts and Cultural Affairs Office, which focuses on graffiti removal and public art.
	<b>Target Date</b>	12/31/20
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	
	<b>Location Description</b>	
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	
11	<b>Project Name</b>	Home Investment Partnership Program: HOME - Administration
	<b>Target Area</b>	Citywide
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	

	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	
	<b>Funding</b>	:
	<b>Description</b>	For the provision of providing salaries, wages and other expenses for the Department of Housing and Economic Development, Division of Housing Assistance to implement the HOME program including and oversight of CHDO's.
	<b>Target Date</b>	12/31/20
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	
	<b>Location Description</b>	
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	
1 2	<b>Project Name</b>	Home Investment Partnership: Rental Housing Development/ Rehabilitation
	<b>Target Area</b>	
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Acquisition or new construction of affordable single-family and multi-family rental units with special consideration given to housing for seniors and those with physical disabilities.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Affordable Housing shortage
	<b>Funding</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	These funds will be used for the provision of providing affordable housing to low-income individuals and families.
	<b>Target Date</b>	12/31/20
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	

	<b>Location Description</b>	
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	
1 3	<b>Project Name</b>	Home Investment Partnership: CHDO Housing Development
	<b>Target Area</b>	Citywide
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	HUD requires that at least 15% of the federal HOME allocation be used in development projects in partnership with Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs). These funds will be used for both rental and homeowner projects, new construction and renovations, with certified CHDOs.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Increasing affordable housing inventory
	<b>Funding</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	These funds will be used for the provision of providing affordable housing to low-income individuals and families.
	<b>Target Date</b>	12/31/20
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	
	<b>Location Description</b>	
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	
1 4	<b>Project Name</b>	ESG15 Newark - Emergency Solutions Grants: HESG
	<b>Target Area</b>	
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Rapid Re-Housing Homeless Shelter Homeless Street Outreach Homelessness Prevention



<b>Needs Addressed</b>	HESG Rapid Re-Housing activities include a shelter diversion program that will serve individuals and families at risk of homelessness by providing Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services under Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing as well as security deposits, and utilities.
<b>Funding</b>	
<b>Description</b>	These funds will be used to fund eligible Emergency Solutions Projects.
<b>Target Date</b>	12/31/20
<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	
<b>Location Description</b>	
<b>Planned Activities</b>	

## **AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)**

### **Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed**

Consistent with the outcome-based framework presented in this plan, the City will strive to direct the investment of HUD funding in the identified target areas as outlined in the table below. The City may change the targeting of HUD funding as needed, in order to align with changes to market conditions, needs or strategies.

#### **Geographic Distribution**

<b>Target Area</b>	<b>Percentage of Funds</b>
South Ward MNI	35
West Ward MNI	35
TBD MNIs	
City-wide	30

**Table 62 - Geographic Distribution**

#### **Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically**

During the initial phase of this Consolidated Plan, the City will invest the majority of HUD funds City-wide to address most pressing needs. Following the initial phase, the City will consider the various geographies (i.e., downtowns; anchor districts; neighborhoods; and trails or corridors) and other related strategies. The City will also invest HUD funding in geographically targeted strategies aligned with its impact objectives. All target areas were identified by their overall level of distress, disinvestment and opportunities, including access to local job centers, proximity to key commercial corridors, level of cost burdened owners and renters, crime and public safety, vacancy rates, poverty levels, among other key indicators.

#### **Discussion**

## Affordable Housing

### AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

#### Introduction

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	30
Total	30

**Table 64 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement**

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	
The Production of New Units	
Rehab of Existing Units	
Acquisition of Existing Units	
Total	

**Table 65 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type**

#### Discussion

## **AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)**

### **Introduction**

The general demand for public housing units, coupled with the low turnover rate of public housing residents, suggests supply of high-quality, affordable housing is the most immediate need among residents and voucher holders. As discussed previously, there's an overwhelming demand for housing for units for families. Accessibility features represent another immediate need for residents in public housing units. While NHA currently does not administer any special-use vouchers, the unmet need for tenant-based rental assistance among persons with HIV/AIDS and growing need of affordable housing for veterans suggests that NHA should target housing and supportive services for these special needs populations.

In its 2019 annual plan, NHA identified issues of affordability, supply, quality, accessibility, size of units, and location in its needs assessment, which is consistent with the characteristics of the populations it currently serves.

### **Actions planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing**

The City of Newark will continue to work with NHA on its forthcoming plans, including large-scale lead abatement, renovation and rehabilitation, and public safety and security upgrades.

### **Actions to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership**

Invest Newark is working with the City and the NHA on Section 8 conversions to homeownership for Newark residents. Over 1000 families qualify for the program, and while there are currently not enough resources to assist quite that many, Invest Newark has a goal of 100 families in the next 2-3 years.

The City and NHA will continue to coordinate on homeownership strategies and continue to eliminate barriers to public housing residents to participate in homeownership.

### **If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial assistance will be provided or other assistance**

### **Discussion**

## **AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i)**

### **Introduction**

As the lead agency for the City, DOH will coordinate with EHD on homeless prevention and rehousing strategies. DOH and EHD will strive to leverage city-owned vacant or abandoned properties to provide housing for homeless and special needs subpopulations. DOH is currently assessing the current homeless delivery system in order to improve coordination and implementation of programs and services, in accordance with the strategy outlined in section SP-60.

**Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including:**

### **Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs**

The City allocated ESG and HOPWA funds to provide shelter and housing information services to homeless persons. Consistent with the City's focus on prevention and re-housing (permanent), these services will be provided in coordination with the overall goal of reducing homelessness.

### **Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons**

The City allocated ESG funding to support emergency shelters and HOPWA funding to support the operations of HIV/AIDS facilities.

**Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again**

Newark's strategy adopts seven (7) key elements:

- **Homeless Prevention** – Aims to reduce the number of individuals and families who become homeless by providing rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to allow families and individuals to stay in their homes.
- **Housing** – Aims to create new units of permanent supportive housing. This element signifies a continuation of the City's housing-first strategy, helping persons rapidly exit homelessness by placing them directly into permanent, low-income housing, with wraparound services as needed. Three core strategies emerge from this element, including: Housing production – new construction, rehabilitation, and leasing of units; Access to housing – rapid re-housing and housing-first activities; and Interim housing – development of an interim housing model and technical assistance to shelters transitioning to this model.
- **Coordinated Services** – Increases the speed, accuracy, and effectiveness of service delivery and housing placement by streamlining entry into the system, eliminating service barriers.

- **Data Quality and Performance Management** – Continuously improves the quality and comprehensiveness of the program and resource data in Newark and provides regular community reports.
- **Employment, Training, and Education** – Increases employment, training, and career opportunities for homeless and formerly homeless individuals through dedicated partnerships with mainstream workforce agencies, educational institutions, and public- and private-sector employers.
- **Advocacy and Community Awareness** – Expands community awareness and support for ending homelessness through outreach, regular reporting, and ongoing opportunities to join us in this work. We will advocate for changes to public policies that undermine or delay efforts to end homelessness.
- **Financing** – Secures funding necessary to reach homeless program objectives through increased leveraging of federal, state, and local funds; expanded philanthropic support; and reinvestment of cost-savings.

The City will incorporate these components into existing delivery systems to reduce homelessness in Newark, and target HUD funding.

**Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs**

Coordination to assist the homeless and prevent homelessness will be led by the Essex County CoC. Based upon the initial evaluation, families and individuals should be referred to the types of housing and services most appropriate to their situations. Under homelessness prevention assistance, funds are available to persons below 30% of Area Median Income (AMI), and are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. These funds can be used to prevent an individual or family from becoming homeless and/or regain stability in current housing or other permanent housing. Rapid re-housing funding will be available to those who are literally homeless to ultimately move into permanent housing and achieve housing stability.

## **Discussion**

**AP-70 HOPWA Goals - 91.220 (I)(3)**

<b>One year goals for the number of households to be provided housing through the use of HOPWA for:</b>	
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	50
Tenant-based rental assistance	300
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	2
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	200
Total	552

## **AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)**

### **Introduction:**

The Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) is a comprehensive review of a jurisdiction's laws, regulations, and administrative policies, procedures, and practices affecting the location, availability, and accessibility of housing, as well as an assessment of conditions, both public and private, affecting fair housing choice. Impediments to fair housing choice are any actions, omissions, or decisions taken because of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin which restrict housing choices, or any actions, omissions, or decisions which have the effect of restricting housing choices or the availability of housing choices on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin. Policies, practices, or procedures that appear neutral on their face, but which operate to deny or adversely affect the provision of housing to persons of a particular race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin may constitute such impediments.

Fair housing continues to be an unachieved goal in many communities in the nation. The City of Newark is fortunate that discriminatory practices have not been employed locally. This trend may be attributed to many possible factors, including 1) a relatively diverse population; 2) a high percentage of minority residents; and 3) a cohesive community spirit, where residents exhibit a concern and willingness to support their neighbors. While local conditions are favorable to fair housing, the possibility of discrimination is present.

The City of Newark is committed to increasing affordable housing opportunities for low and moderate income households. The City will continue to make every effort to remove policy and/or market barriers to the development and preservation of affordable housing and to implement policies/programs to proactively encourage affordable housing.

**Actions it planned to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment**

Currently, Newark's fair housing activities consist of four (4) key areas: 1) education; 2) assistance to minority families; 3) local compliance; and 4) special programs. The coordination and subsequent monitoring of these activities will enable the City to measure and report the progress of its fair housing efforts. With the public and private sector working together, freedom of choice in housing can continue to be a reality for the City's residents.

### **Discussion:**



## **AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)**

### **Introduction:**

A variety of collaborations, programs and initiatives that encourage job growth and provide services to those in need take place within the City of Newark. The City will target funding in distressed neighborhoods, and will identify new targets on an annual basis.

### **Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs**

[DATA FORTHCOMING] The City of Newark will continue to focus efforts on addressing the needs of households who are experiencing housing insecurity, whether they be homeowners or renters, through a variety of innovative programs.

### **Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing**

The City of Newark will continue to develop a targeted actions to foster and maintain affordable housing, with actions segmented into those that address multifamily rental housing and those that address single family housing, both rental and owner occupied.

### **Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards**

See section SP-65

### **Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families**

See section SP-70

### **Actions planned to develop institutional structure**

See section SP-40

### **Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies**

The City understands the importance of communicating the priorities of the City to various stakeholders, and aligning the necessary resources to support strategies to address the priorities identified. In addition to the actions planned to develop the necessary institutional structure, the City will communicate and coordinate with public and private agencies through annual citizen participation and RFP processes, and related workshops.

On an annual basis the City will examine the necessary changes to strategies, program design, policies, funding decisions and capacity of service providers to maximize efficiencies and direct funding in a manner that leverages private and public resources and enhances targeting of overall strategies.

### **Discussion:**

## **Program Specific Requirements**

### **AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(l)(1,2,4)**

#### **Introduction:**

The following sections include detailed information about the City of Newark's plans for specific programs, including CDBG, HOME, and ESG. [DATA FORTHCOMING]

### **Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)**

#### **Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(1)**

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan.
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities

Total Program Income

### **Other CDBG Requirements**

1. The amount of urgent need activities

## **HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)**

### **Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(2)**

1. A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is as follows:
2. A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:
3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:
4. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

## **Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)**

### **Reference 91.220(l)(4)**

1. Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)
2. If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system.
  - a. The Essex County Division of Housing and Urban Development, from here on referred to as “The Division” has an employee that interfaces with the CEAS committee executive board and helps to administer/monitor/evaluate CoC and other homeless funds that are being utilized in the County. There is consistent dialogue between the CoC and the Division needs and goals, especially in the realm of how to best accomplish the ending of homelessness. This committee meets twice a month, once as an executive board and once as a full body, with the objective of reviewing and discussing outstanding and upcoming issues, concerns and opportunities for funding, such as the CoC NOFA. During the application process for ESG funds, the Division conducts a preliminary review of all applicants for project eligibility and consistency with the Consolidated and Action Plans as well as the County and Federal homeless 10 year plans. After this preliminary review is performed the Division commissions an ESG review committee, which is comprised of any CoC members who are not current applicants but would like to be a part of the review process for ESG dollars. This committee convenes and reviews the applications and affirms or makes comment to any draft funding allocations. If there are no remaining un-curable concerns or faults then the entire CEAS body is made aware of the recommendations the same month that the Division’s yearly public hearing is held.
3. Identify the process for making sub-awards and describe how the ESG allocation available to private nonprofit organizations (including community and faith-based organizations).
4. If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.
5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.